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1931

THE RELIABLE SEED HOUSE

Our
Planter's Guide
Seed & Nursery

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1931

Catalogue for
Rhodesia

G. H. Williams & Co., Ltd.
SALISBURY

The "Reliable" Seed House,
Salisbury,
Season 1930.

To Our Customers and Friends.

We have pleasure in submitting for your perusal "Our Planter's Guide, Seed and Nursery Catalogue" for 1930.

Every year, as the number of varieties increases, so have we had to enlarge Our Planter's Guide adequately to describe them. It has always been our aim to make this book more comprehensive, more helpful and more interesting, and in this we hope we have succeeded.

This year we have included in Our Planter's Guide our nursery catalogue, which addition we trust our friends and customers will find helpful in placing their orders.

We thank our customers for their patronage during the twenty-eight years we have been established, and trust that the uniformly high quality of our products will induce them again to place their orders with us.

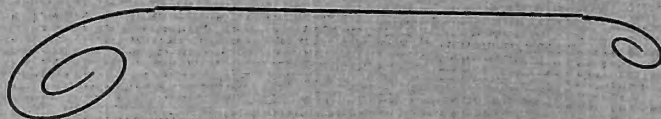
We hope that our friends who have not yet purchased from us will give our seeds and nursery stock a trial during the year 1930.

Assuring you of our best attention at all times.

We are,

Yours faithfully,

G. H. Williams & Co., Ltd.



Seed Warehouse and Floral Department:

Baker Avenue and Second Street.

Nurseries:

Hillside (six minutes' car run
from town).

Telegrams: "Geeaitch." Telephone No. 2467, Seed Dept. P.O. Box 139.

ORDER FORM.

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THE RELIABLE BRAND

ORDER FORM

NAME OF OFFICE OR FIRM

ADDRESS

PHONE

DATE

QUANTITY

UNIT PRICE

TOTAL

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PARCEL RATES (Inland).

Country of Destination.	Rate.
Southern Rhodesia	Not exceeding 3 lbs., 1s. 3d.; 7 lbs., 2s. 6d.; 11 lbs., 4s.
Northern Rhodesia (except Fort Jameson, Petanke and Lundazi)	Not exceeding 3 lbs., 1s. 6d.; 7 lbs., 3s.; 11 lbs., 5s.
Northern Rhodesia, Fort Jameson, Petanke and Lundazi	Not exceeding 3 lbs., 3s.; 7 lbs., 6s.; 11 lbs., 9s.
Bechuanaland Protectorate	1s. 1d. per lb.
Union of South Africa	1s. 1d. per lb.
South-West Africa	1s. 4d. per lb.
Province of Mozambique and Districts of Lourenco Marques and Inhambane	1s. 7d. for first lb., and 10d. per lb. thereafter.
Beira, Quelimane, Tete, etc.	Not exceeding 3 lbs., 2s. 6d.; 7 lbs., 5s.; 11 lbs., 7s. 6d.
Belgian Congo	Not exceeding 3 lbs., 2s. 3d.; 7 lbs., 4s. 1d.; 11 lbs., 6s. 1d.
Nyasaland, via Trans-Zambesia Railway	Not exceeding 3 lbs., 3s.; 7 lbs., 6s.; 11 lbs., 9s.

AGRICULTURAL PARCEL POST.

Within Southern Rhodesia only For a parcel not exceeding 1½ lbs., 3d.; 2 lbs., 6d.; and 3d. per lb. thereafter up to a maximum of 11 lbs.

For the *bona fide* produce or, if manufactured, the produce and manufacture of Southern Rhodesia.

Business Notices and Conditions of Sale.

TERMS. All Seeds, Fruit Trees, Plants and Garden Implements, etc., offered herein are quoted for cash with order, but for the convenience of customers, provided satisfactory references are given, we open monthly accounts, that is, goods supplied one month are due for payment not later than the 7th (country accounts 15th) of the succeeding month. Terms of special quotations are stipulated as at time of acceptance.

RESPONSIBILITY. All Seeds, Fruit Trees, Plants, Garden Implements, etc., are quoted *ex store*, Salisbury, and forwarded at customer's risk. We accept no responsibility after the consignment has been handed over to the Railways against a clean receipt. All claims for loss or damage in transit must be made to the Railway Company.

CONDITIONS OF SALE. G. H. Williams & Co., Ltd., give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter, of any seeds, bulbs, plants or trees they may send out, nor will they be in any way responsible for the crop. Risk of every description must be borne by the purchaser immediately seeds, etc., are delivered to the carriers. If the purchaser does not accept the seeds, etc., on these terms, they are to be returned at once, and if the money has been paid for them it will be refunded.

REPLACEMENTS. At times we are asked to replace, free of charge, seeds and trees which have failed to germinate or grow, the cause being attributed to the quality of the seeds or plants rather than to what is often the real cause, i.e., improper planting, unfavourable weather or want of water and after-care. As a plant is a living, breathing thing, we have no power to give assurance or promise as to its life; all we can do is supply a sound, healthy plant. There are many causes for death, some known and many unknown, but

suitable weather prior to planting and reasonable after-care will reduce the possibility of failure to a minimum.

PACKING. All of our trees and plants are packed in tins or boxes in damp soil and securely labelled before leaving our nurseries.

Packing charges, net:—

1-12 trees, 1s. 6d. minimum.

13-50 trees, 1½d. per tree.

51-100 trees, 1d. per tree.

Customers are requested to notify us immediately of any errors in fulfilling their orders, so that we may at once rectify the mistake, as we wish to conduct our business in such a way as to retain the confidence of our numerous customers.

NO COMPLAINT will be entertained unless made IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT OF CONSIGNMENT.

TRADE AND MARKET GARDENERS. We give a considerable reduction on prices quoted when seeds and fruit trees are purchased in bulk or quantities. Special quotations will be given on application.

Name, Postal Address and Railway Station or siding should be given with each order.

All prices are subject to fluctuations of the market, and are liable to alteration without notice.

NURSERIES. Under the provisions of the "Nurseries Ordinance, 1909," our nurseries are regularly examined each season previous to sending out orders, whilst a certificate is sent with each consignment stating that all trees in the said consignment have been duly fumigated in accordance with the Government Ordinance.

Conveyance. Purchasers requiring trees sent by mail train should state so when ordering.



Sowing and Germination of Seeds.

GOOD SEEDS PROPERLY PLANTED.—There is no more prolific source of disappointment and failure amongst amateur gardeners than hasty, careless or improper sowing of the seed. A seed consists of a minute plant enclosed in a hard and more or less impervious shell, with a sufficient amount of food stowed in or around the germ to sustain it until it can expand its leaves, form roots and provide for itself. Moisture, heat and a certain amount of air are necessary to secure germination. A dry seed may retain its vitality and remain unchanged for years, but after germination has commenced, a check of a day or two in the process may be fatal. There is no time in the life of a plant when it is so susceptible of injury from the over-abundance or want of sufficient heat and moisture as at the period between the commencement of germination and the formation of the first true leaves. It is just then that the gardener should aid in securing favourable conditions. These are:—

First.—A proper and constant degree of moisture. The soil should always be moist, never wet.

Second.—A proper degree of heat, generally secured by sowing the seed when the temperature of the soil is that most favourable to the germination of the seed of that particular class.

Third.—Covering the seed to such a depth that while a uniform degree of heat and moisture is preserved, the necessary air can readily reach the germinating seed,

and the tiny stem pushes the forming leaves into the light and air. This depth varies with different seeds and the condition of the soil, and can only be learned from practical experience. In general, seeds the size of the turnip should not be covered with more than half-an-inch of earth pressed down, while beans may be an inch to two inches in depth.

Fourth.—Such a condition of soil that the ascending stem can easily penetrate it and the young roots speedily find suitable food. This can usually be secured by thorough preparation of the ground, and taking care never to sow fine seed when the ground is wet. Occasionally a heavy or long-continued rain followed by a bright sun will so bake and crust the surface that it is impossible for the young plant to find its way through it, or a few days of strong wind will so dry the surface that the young plants will be killed. In such cases the only remedy is to plant again.

JUDICIOUS CULTIVATION.—Not only should every weed be removed as soon as it appears, but the crust which forms after a rain should be broken up and the ground stirred as soon as it is dry enough to permit it. The more frequently the soil is stirred while the plants are young the better, but as they develop and the roots occupy the ground, cultivation should be shallower until it becomes a mere stirring of the surface. A very small garden, well cultivated and cared for, will give larger returns and be in every way more satisfactory than a much larger one poorly prepared and neglected.

Our "Post Free" Cash with Order Collections.

"Your selection is our selection."

"Without extra charge."

Vegetables.

5s. COLLECTION contains 12 Sixpenny Packets.

10s. COLLECTION contains 24 Sixpenny Packets.

15s. COLLECTION contains 40 Sixpenny Packets.

20s. COLLECTION contains 56 Sixpenny Packets.

Flowers.

5s. COLLECTION contains 12 Packets. Choice Perennials and Annuals.

10s. COLLECTION contains 25 Packets. Choice Perennials and Annuals.

15s. COLLECTION contains 40 Packets. Choice Perennials and Annuals.

Choice Collection of Seeds suitable for rockery work, 6s. 6d.

Cash must accompany all orders for our "Post Free Collections."

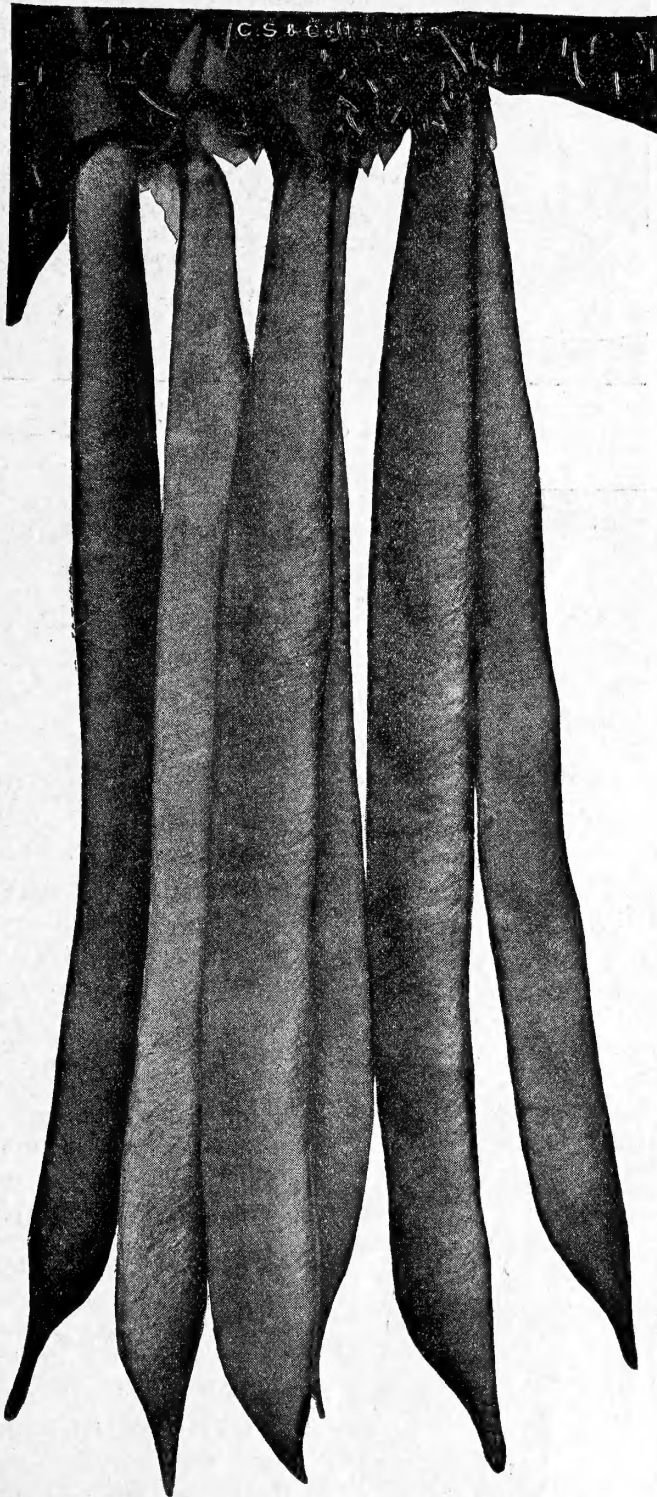
Vegetable Growing at a Glance.

CROP.	Time for sowing.	Average time for seedlings to appear.	Average time for crop to mature.	Seed required.
		Days.		
Artichoke, Globe	September to December	20 to 25	12 months	1 oz. for bed of 3 sq. yds.
Artichoke, Jerusalem	July and August	10 to 20	6 to 7 months	10 lbs. tubers for row 100 ft.
Asparagus	Sept.-Oct. or Feb.-Mar.	20 to 30	3 years	1 oz. for bed of 3 sq. yds.
Beans, Broad	February to April	5 to 10	16 weeks	1 lb. for row of 100 ft.
Beans, Lima	September to December	5 to 10	16 weeks	1 lb. for row of 100 ft.
Beans, Runner	September to March	5 to 10	16 weeks	1 lb. for row of 100 ft.
Beans, Dwarf French	August to March	4 to 8	10 to 12 weeks	1 lb. for row of 100 ft.
Beet	All year round	7 to 10	18 weeks	2 ozs. for row of 100 ft.
Borecole	January to April	5 to 10	16 weeks	1 oz. for bed of 8 sq. yds.
Broccoli	February and March	12 to 14	24 weeks	1 oz. for bed of 8 sq. yds.
Brussels Sprouts	December to March	5 to 10	20 weeks	1 oz. for bed of 8 sq. yds.
Cabbage	All year round	5 to 10	12 to 20 weeks	1 oz. for bed of 8 sq. yds.
Chicory	October to December	10 to 15	22 weeks	1 oz. for row of 100 ft.
Chervil	August to December	8 to 10	8 weeks	1 oz. for bed of 12 sq. yds.
Carrot	All year round	12 to 18	15 weeks	1 oz. for row of 100 ft.
Cardoon	September to February	10 to 20	20 weeks	1 oz. for bed of 10 sq. yds.
Cress	All year round	4 to 6	2 to 3 weeks	1 oz. for bed of 2 sq. yds.
Capsicum (Chili)	September to December	7 to 12	16 weeks	1 oz. for bed of 8 sq. yds.
Cauliflower	November to March	5 to 10	22 weeks	1 oz. for bed of 8 sq. yds.
Celery	September to February	10 to 20	24 weeks	1 oz. for bed of 12 sq. yds.
Corn, Sweet	September to January	7 to 12	9 weeks	1 lb. for row of 100 ft.
Corn, Salad	February to April	10 to 12	7 weeks	1 oz. for row of 80 ft.
Cucumber	September to December	6 to 10	10 weeks	—
Egg Plant	September to December	7 to 12	16 weeks	1 oz. for bed of 8 sq. yds.
Endive	January to May	8 to 10	12 weeks	1 oz. for bed of 10 sq. yds.
Herbs	September to December	—	—	—
Kohl Rabi	March to August	5 to 10	18 weeks	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. for row of 100 ft.
Leek	September to March	8 to 12	20 to 24 weeks	1 oz. for row of 100 ft.
Lettuce	All year round	6 to 8	8 weeks	1 oz. for bed of 10 sq. yds.
Mustard	All year round	3 to 5	2 to 3 weeks	1 oz. for bed of 1 sq. yd.
Melons, Sweet	July to September	6 to 10	16 weeks	—
Melons, Water	July to September	6 to 10	16 weeks	—
Okra	September to December	7 to 12	12 weeks	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. for bed of 5 sq. yds.
Onion (Garden Sorts)	All year round	10 to 18	24 weeks	1 oz. for bed of 8 sq. yds.
Onion (Field Sorts)	January to March	10 to 18	24 weeks	2 lbs. in bed will trans. acre.
Parsley	Aug.-Oct. and Feb.-Mar.	26 to 30	16 weeks	2 ozs. for row of 100 ft.
Parsnip	September to April	12 to 20	18 weeks	1 oz. for row of 100 ft.
Peas	All year round	6 to 10	12 to 16 weeks	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. for row of 100 ft.
Pumpkin	September to December	6 to 12	18 weeks	—
Potatoes (Tubers)	All year round	10 to 15	12 to 16 weeks	10 lbs. for row of 100 ft.
Rhubarb (Seed)	September to December	10 to 18	4 months	1 oz. for bed of 10 sq. yds.
Radish	All year round	3 to 6	4 weeks	1 oz. for bed of 3 sq. yds.
Salsafy	September to February	15 to 20	18 weeks	1 oz. for row of 100 ft.
Scorzonera	September to February	15 to 20	18 weeks	1 oz. for row of 100 ft.
Sea Kale	September to November	20 to 30	18 months	1 oz. for bed of 5 sq. yds.
Shallots (Seed)	September to March	10 to 18	24 weeks	1 oz. for bed of 8 sq. yds.
Spinach	All year round	6 to 8	8 weeks	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. for row of 100 ft.
Squash	September to January	6 to 10	16 weeks	—
Tomato	August to March	6 to 12	14 weeks	1 oz. for bed of 8 sq. yds.
Turnip (Garden)	March to September	4 to 8	9 weeks	1 oz. for row of 100 ft.
Vegetable Marrow	September to January	6 to 10	16 weeks	—

The times for sowing, as stated above, are correct in a general way, but may be modified according to the planter's experience or knowledge of his local climatic conditions. These conditions vary so much in Rhodesia that it is not practicable in this matter to lay down hard and fast rules to be observed all over the country.

Full cultural directions are given on the following pages under the respective headings.

Novelties and Specialities in Vegetable Seeds.



OUR
SPECIALITIES
ARE
SUPER
STRAINS.

EVERY
ONE
A
WINNER.

Dwarf French Bean, "Sharpe's Goliath."

Bean.

DWARF FRENCH, "CANADIAN WONDER" (Re-selected).—This is the finest early long-podded variety; the seeds are finer and more distinctly kidney-shaped than the old variety. An immense

cropper, producing fine long pods in great profusion. lb. 1s. 6d.

DWARF FRENCH, "SHARPE'S GOLIATH."—The largest podded and most prolific Kidney Bean in cultivation. Pods thick and fleshy, and continues in bearing for a long period. Pkt. 1s.; lb. 3s.

*Novelties and
Specialities in
Vegetable
Seeds.*



Cabbage, "Up-to-Date."

Beet.

"THE COOPER TABER."—The best of the round deep crimson varieties, early, clean growing, with small mouse-tail root and of the most excellent flavour. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

Cabbage.

"UP-TO-DATE."—A fine main crop variety, forming large and very solid ball-shaped heads with few outer leaves. Will stand a long time before splitting, and is an ideal variety for market gardeners. Pkt. 1s., oz. 2s. 6d.

"COOPER'S EARLY RECORD."—A distinct novelty. This new drumhead type is one of the earliest varieties, medium sized, round, solid heads. Pkt. 1s., oz. 2s. 6d.

Carrot.

"LINCOLN GEM."—The Perfection Carrot for early use, handsome neat roots, blunt at the point, of exquisite quality and scarcely any core. Pkt. 1s., oz. 2s.

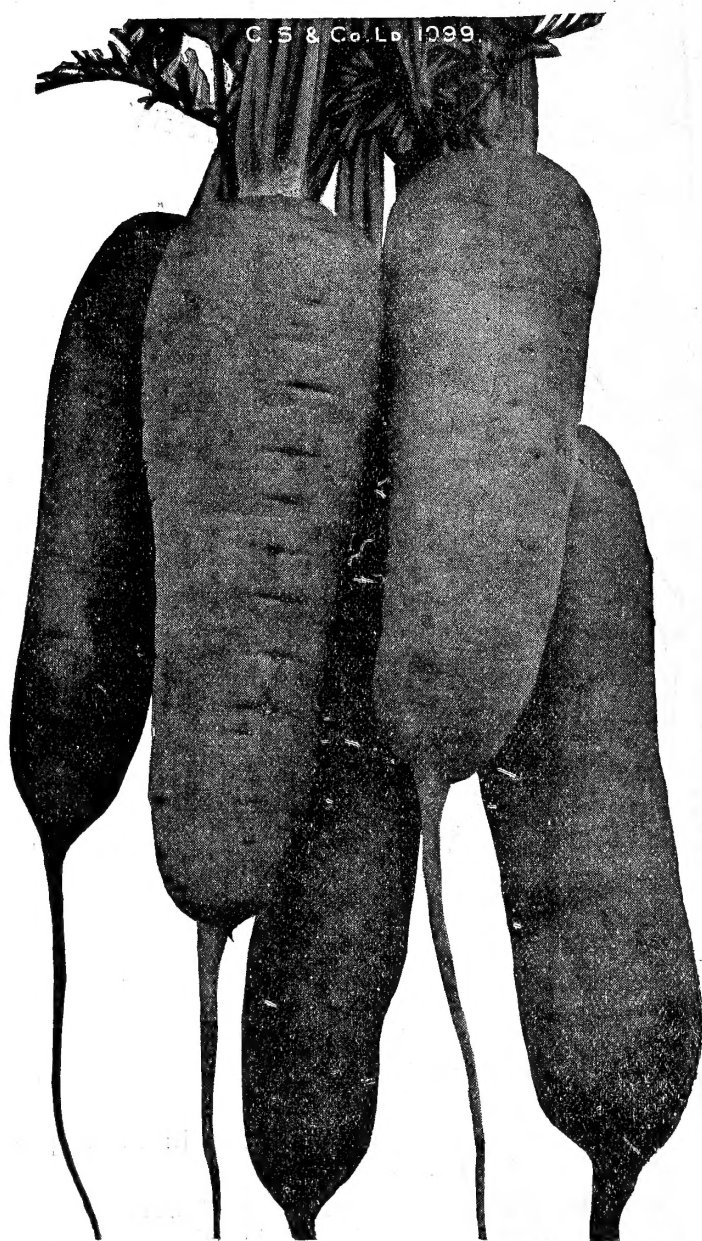
Cauliflower.

"BEST OF ALL" (IMPROVED).—Undoubtedly the best variety for general use; reaches maturity quickly. Very handsome, with heads of tremendous size and depth. A distinct long standing variety. Pkt. 1s., oz. 3s. 6d.

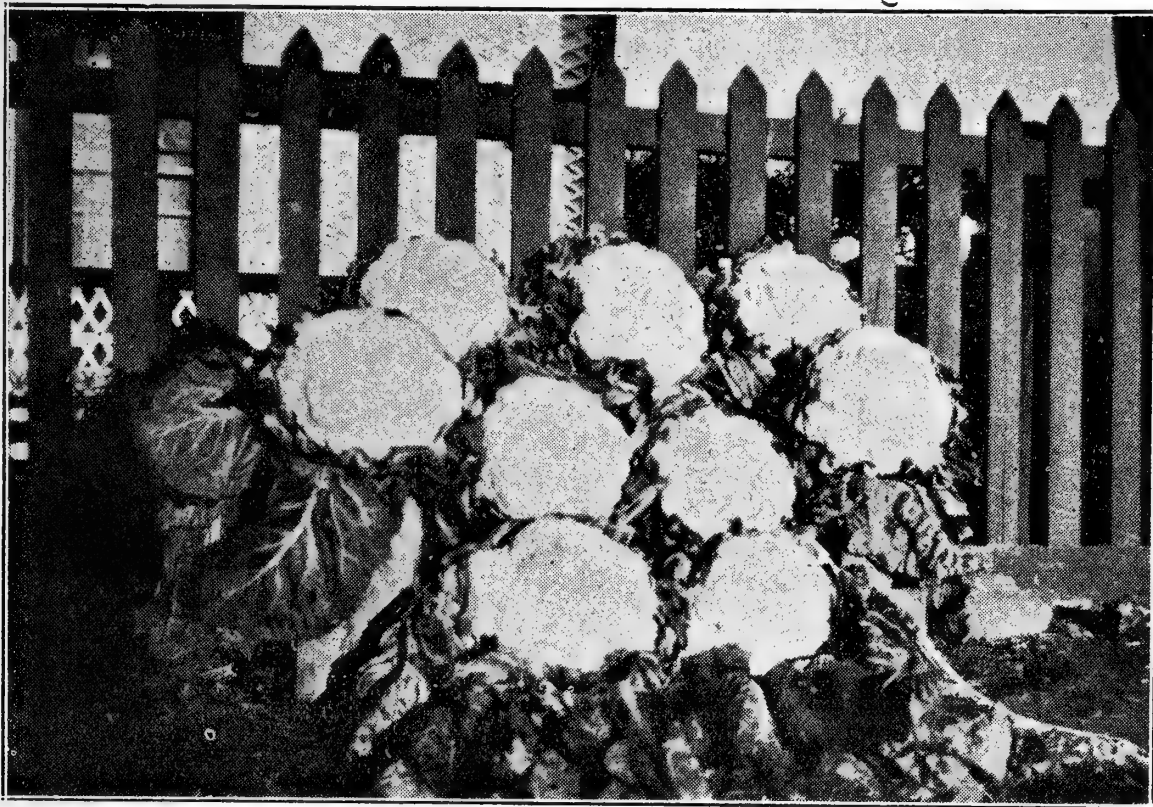
"SOUTHERN CROSS."—This is rapidly becoming our main crop variety. Our seed is saved from selected heads, many weighing 15 to 17 lbs. each. The photograph was taken in July, grown from seed sown in January, the nine heads weighing 158 lbs. Pkt. 1s., oz. 2s. 6d.

Lettuce.

"ALEXANDRA WHITE COS."—The largest and sweetest self-folding Cos Lettuce. Of medium green colour, producing a firm crisp heart, quicker than other sorts. Pkt. 6d., oz. 2s.



Carrot, "Lincoln Gem."



Cauliflower, "Southern Cross."

Lettuce.

"LONG STANDING" (Kelway's).—This crisp and curly heading variety stands the longest before going to seed; medium green, very slightly tinged brown head, which is white inside. Pkt. 6d., oz. 2s. 6d.

Onion

"CRANSTON'S EXCELSIOR" (Re-selected). — "The Exhibition Onion," very large and handsome, of mild flavour and excellent keeping qualities. Pkt. 1s., oz. 3s.

"RHODESIA PRIZE."—A re-selected and locally grown stock of Natal Red. The seed we offer is absolutely the very best selection of this well-known onion. Equally suitable for field or garden use. Pkt. 1s., oz. 3s.

Cutworms in Gardens.—Apply mixture of two parts soot and three parts lime around base of plants and dig into surface soil.

"CAPEX" LIME SULPHUR—The Winter Spray for Deciduous Fruit Trees.

Pea.

"DUPLEX" (Laxton's).—This distinct main crop variety should find a place in every garden. Its pods are of first size and produced mainly in pairs. Height, 2½ feet. Pkt. 1s. 6d., lb. 4s.

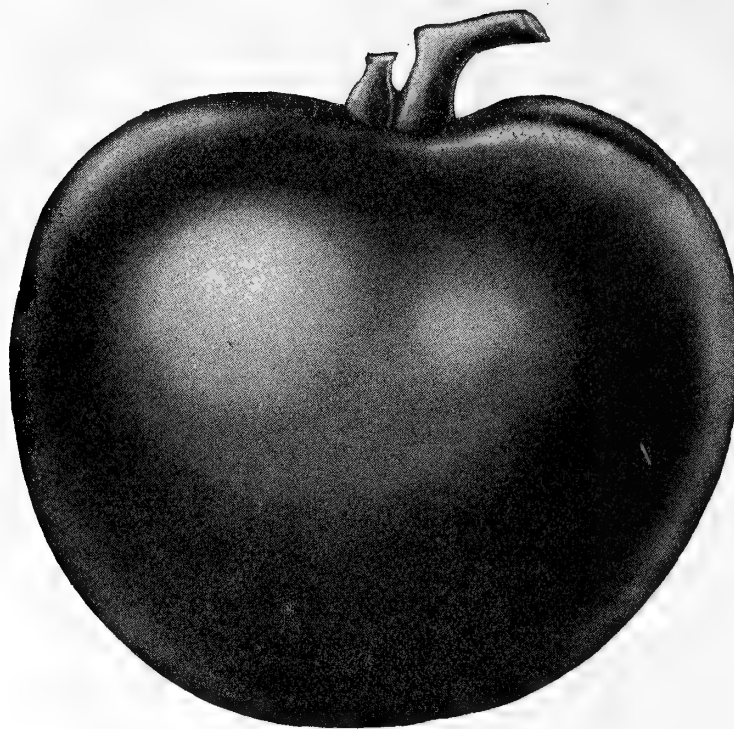
"SHARPE'S RENOWN."—An early marrowfat variety, bearing a heavy crop of large deep green curved pods. The flavour is delicious, while the pods are mostly borne in pairs; height, 3 feet. Pkt. 1s., lb. 3s.

Pumpkin.

"GOLDEN CROOKNECK."—The ideal garden pumpkin; matures early and keeps well into the winter months. Flesh rich golden yellow. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

ANOTHER SUGGESTION.—If when you receive seeds you have any doubt about their germination, test them yourself before planting. Count out, say, 50 seeds, put them between damp flannel or blotting paper, and keep in a warm situation; in most cases a few days' time will be sufficient. See that the flannel or paper is always kept moist.

Should any of your friends desire a copy of this Catalogue, let us know and we shall supply it with pleasure.



Bide's Recruit Tomato.

Radish.

"COOPER'S SPARKLER."—This popular variety has now superseded all strains of White Turnip Radishes. The colour is a rich carmine, with a very large tip of the purest white; grows very rapidly, and the roots, even when fully developed, are solid and sweet. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

Tomato.

"BIDE'S RECRUIT."—A fine Tomato of medium size, good form, a free setter, perfect colour and quality. Pkt. 1s., oz. 4s. 6d.

"ESSEX WONDER."—This is a distinct variety, producing trusses of fruit of excellent quality. Plants are hardy, robust and heavy croppers. Pkt. 1s.

"HARBAS"

*The best Spray Oil for all fruit trees, vegetables,
plants, etc.*

For Prices see page 76.

Vegetable Seeds.

Artichoke.

Sow from September to early December in well prepared seed beds, and when about 4 inches high transplant to permanent quarters in rows of 4 feet apart and 18 inches between the plants. The **Globe** Artichoke will remain in bearing for three years. The part eaten is the flower head. A new bed should be sown every two or three years. Soak the seeds before sowing.

GREEN GLOBE, fine thick fleshy head, with long spiny scales. Pkt. 6d., oz. 2s.

PURPLE GLOBE, the much esteemed French variety; turns purple when mature. Pkt. 6d., oz. 2s.

JERUSALEM (TUBERS).—These can be sent out only during July and August, and should be planted immediately they arrive, the ground having previously been well dug and manured. Place the tubers in rows 3 inches deep, 1 foot apart in the rows, and 3 feet between rows. Dig as required as soon as the tops begin to die off.

WHITE GIANT, the best variety, per lb. 6d., per 100lbs., 30s.

Tubers of the Jerusalem Artichoke are most perishable in transit, and country orders are sent only at customer's risk and when cash accompanies order.

Asparagus.

Sow in September or October, February or March, in good rich soil, having previously for 24 hours soaked the seeds. As the plants are to remain in the seed beds for a year, sow in drills 18 inches apart, covering the seeds to a depth of 2 inches. In the following spring remove to permanent beds, where they are planted in rows 8 inches deep, 3 feet apart and 18 inches between the plants. A good dressing of salt will be found beneficial. This most delicious vegetable should be more generally grown in Rhodesia.

CONNOVER'S COLOSSAL, grows to an immense size, very thick and fleshy. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

PURPLE ARGENTEUIL, one of the earliest and best varieties; grown extensively in the Cape. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

Beans (Broad).

Sow from February to April in rows 3 feet apart and 12 inches between the seeds; drop the beans 3 inches deep. After flowers have opened on 1 foot stem, pinch off the tops.

BROAD WINDSOR, the largest and best bean in cultivation; of first-rate flavour. Pkt. 6d., lb. 1s. 6d.

CONQUEROR LONG POD, the best long podded variety; pods 12-15 inches long; more prolific than the older varieties. Pkt. 6d., lb. 1s. 6d.

Beans (Runner).

Sow from September to February against a fence or poles 10 feet high for the plants to climb upon. Rows should be 4 feet apart and the plants at least 12 inches apart.

SCARLET EMPEROR (IMPROVED), produces immense pods of most delicate and excellent flavour. Pkt. 6d., lb. 2s. 6d.

WHITE EMPEROR, a white-seeded counterpart of the Scarlet Emperor; very prolific, long fleshy pods of delicious flavour. Pkt. 6d., lb. 2s. 6d.

Beans (Dwarf French).

A small early sowing may be made about the middle of August, where protection can be given should late frosts occur. The main plantings should start from September and be continued at intervals of two to three weeks until March, in rows 2 feet apart and 4 inches between each plant.

BURPEE'S IMPROVED STRINGLESS, the well-known variety; very little preparation required for table; excellent quality. Pkt. 6d., lb. 2s. 6d.

CANADIAN WONDER, popular variety, hard to beat for general purposes. Pkt. 6d., lb. 1s.

GOLDEN BUTTER, the finest yellow-pod bean known. Pkt. 6d., per lb. 2s. 6d.

NATAL SUGAR, a heavy cropper; pods seldom get stringy. Pkt. 6d., lb. 1s.

WHITE HARICOT, a specially selected strain grown exclusively for us. Pkt. 6d., lb. 1s.

Beans (Bush Lima).

Sow September to December as Broad Beans, with eye down. The beans are shelled when half or fully grown; cooked and served with butter, the flavour is delicious.

CHAMPION IMPROVED, a dwarf; very productive and earlier form of this well-known bean. Pkt. 6d., lbs. 3s. 6d.

Borecole, Kale or Curled Greens.

A delicious vegetable, even superior to the Cabbage for autumn and winter use. Sow from January to April in seed beds, transplanting when large enough into rich soil liberally manured, in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches between the plants.

EXTRA CURLED SCOTCH (Re-selected), semi-dwarf, densely curled, deep green, very hardy. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

Broccoli.

Culture similar to Cauliflower. We do not recommend this vegetable unless grown in our very cold districts. Sow February to March.

SELF-PROTECTING AUTUMN, one of the best varieties; excellent white heads. Pkt. 6d., oz. 2s. 6d.

PURPLE SPROUTING, very hardy, producing a profusion of tender sprouts, tinged with purple. Pkt. 6d., oz. 2s. 6d.

Brussels Sprouts.

Sow in beds from December to March, and transplant in rows 2 feet apart, allowing 18 inches between each plant. The plant does best in a cold locality, and the flavour is improved by frost.

SHARPE'S STANDARD, strongly recommended; the growth is robust, and the stems are covered with compact sprouts of excellent flavour. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

Beet.

Sowing may be made at any time of the year. A deep, free and rather light soil is most suitable for Beet, provided it is enriched with well-rotted manure (fresh manure is likely to produce forked and ill-shaped roots). Sow the seed thinly in rows 18 inches apart and thin out to 8 to 9 inches apart.

CRIMSON GLOBE, an excellent early globular variety; roots are of perfect shape and free from coarseness. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s.

EGYPTIAN (CROSBY'S), extra early, bright coloured flesh, keeps well. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s.

ECLIPSE, early, flattish round, flesh bright scarlet, dwarf top. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s.

Cabbage.

The Cabbage is one of the most important vegetable crops we have, and by a judicious selection of varieties can be had all the year round. The secret to grow hardy plants is to thoroughly prepare the soil in the plant bed. Loosen the soil to a depth of 8 to 10 inches, pulverise the surface well, and sow the seed in drills. In about six weeks, or as soon as the plants are strong enough, transplant into well-cultivated and manured soil in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart and 18 inches to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet between the plants, according to type. Constant hoeing is of great importance, and soil should be drawn up to the stem.

EARLY VARIETIES.

Maturing in 3-4 months.

CAPE SUGAR LOAF (SPITZKOOL), the ideal conical variety for our climate. Our seed is saved from selected plants only; highly recommended. Pkt. 6d., oz. 2s.



Crimson Globe Beet.

PRAGNELL'S EXHIBITION, large handsome root, flesh deep in colour and of excellent quality. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

BELL'S NON-BLEEDING.—The ordinary red beet requires most careful handling during lifting, but this variety retains its deep colour, even though cut into pieces before cooking. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

PERPETUAL or **SPINACH**, grown exclusively for the tops, which are cooked and eaten like spinach; also an excellent green food for poultry. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s.

SILVER or **SEA-KALE**, very bushy top, with abnormally developed mid-ribs of the leaves. These form a substitute for Sea-Kale; also recommended as a green food for poultry. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s.

COOPER'S FIRST.—This conical shaped cabbage possesses all the merits of extreme earliness, compact habit, fine quality; equally valuable for market grower or private gardener. Pkt. 1s., oz. 2s.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD, a high-class cabbage with blunt conical heads. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

EARLY YORK, extra early market variety, small but firm conical shaped heads of excellent quality. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

EARLY OXHEART, early conical variety, dwarf, thick leaved, short blunt head. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

BURPEE'S ALLHEAD.—This early drumhead variety is very short stemmed, and has few spreading leaves; quality first-class. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

**Cape Sugar Loaf****MAIN CROP VARIETIES.**

Maturing in 4-5 months.

BURPEE'S SUREHEAD, one of the most popular and profitable main crop varieties of drumhead type. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

ENFIELD MARKET, large solid conical head, equally good for field or garden. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

BRUNSWICK (FOTTLERS), short stemmed drumhead variety, very large and firm heads. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN, one of the best all-round drumhead varieties, does not bolt readily. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

WINNIGSTADT, firm, compact, short conical and pointed head, rather leafy, leaves waved at edge. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

RED DRUMHEAD, one of the best for pickling. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

CHINESE CABBAGE (PE-TSAI), a most valuable addition to the vegetable garden, but more useful as a poultry green food; highly recommended. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

For Field Varieties, see page 48.

Carrot.

Carrots prefer deep sandy soil, not recently manured. Sow throughout the year in drills 15 inches apart and about 1 inch deep. Thin out to 3 inches apart when the plants are very young, and when grown large enough for cooking, thin again.

OXHEART or **GUERANDE**, one of the earliest stump-rooted varieties, flesh very delicate and sweet. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s.

EARLY NANTES IMPROVED, stump-rooted variety, short foliage, very little core, beautiful quality. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s.

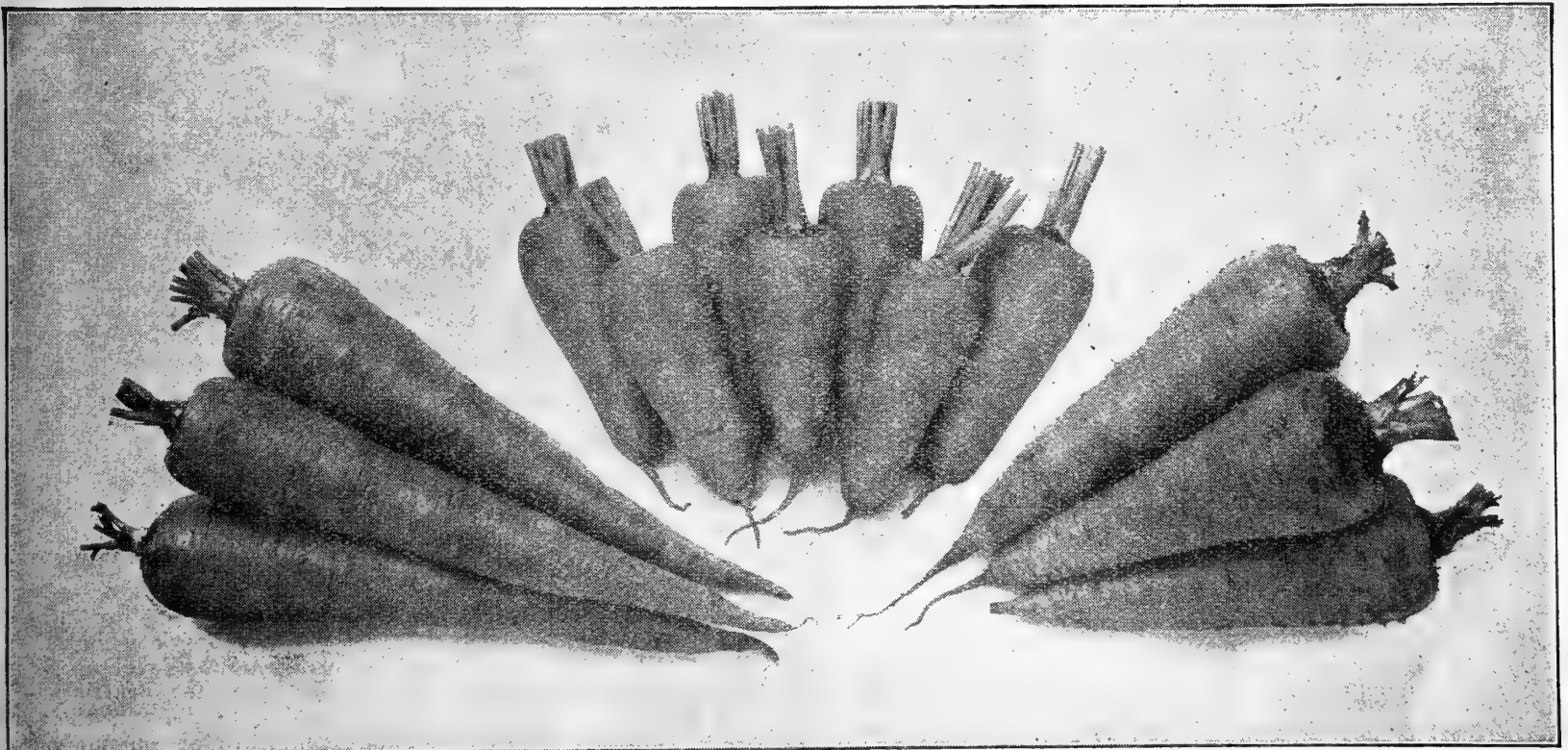
CHANTENAY, rather short and thick, stump-rooted, fine quality and good colour. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s.

INTERMEDIATE, JAMES' SCARLET, selected stock, long pointed root, suitable for field or garden cultivation. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s.

ST. VALERY, a very long intermediate, pointed root, clear skin, bright red colour, excellent quality. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s.

For Field Varieties, see page 47.

WE GUARANTEE our Seeds to be imported direct from the most reliable expert seed growers in the trade; fresh, and of the best quality obtainable.

**James' Scarlet Intermediate.****Chantenay.****St. Valery.**

Cauliflower.

Do not sow before November and not later than the end of March, otherwise good heads cannot be expected. Sow in beds as with Cabbage, and transplant when 6 inches high, in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, allowing $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet between each plant, according to the variety. If Cauliflower plants once get a severe check they will never produce fine heads. Cauliflowers should never follow a Cabbage crop nor be grown two seasons following on the same land. When the flower is forming, break a few of the larger leaves and bend them over the head; this excludes the fierce rays of the sun and keeps the head pure and white. Copious watering during dry weather is most essential.

SNOWBALL (HENDERSON'S), the earliest maturing variety, ready in three months; excellent quality. Pkt. 1s., oz. 3s.

Cardoon.

SPANISH, similar to Celery, cultivated in the same manner; both stalks and roots are eaten when cooked the same as Celery. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

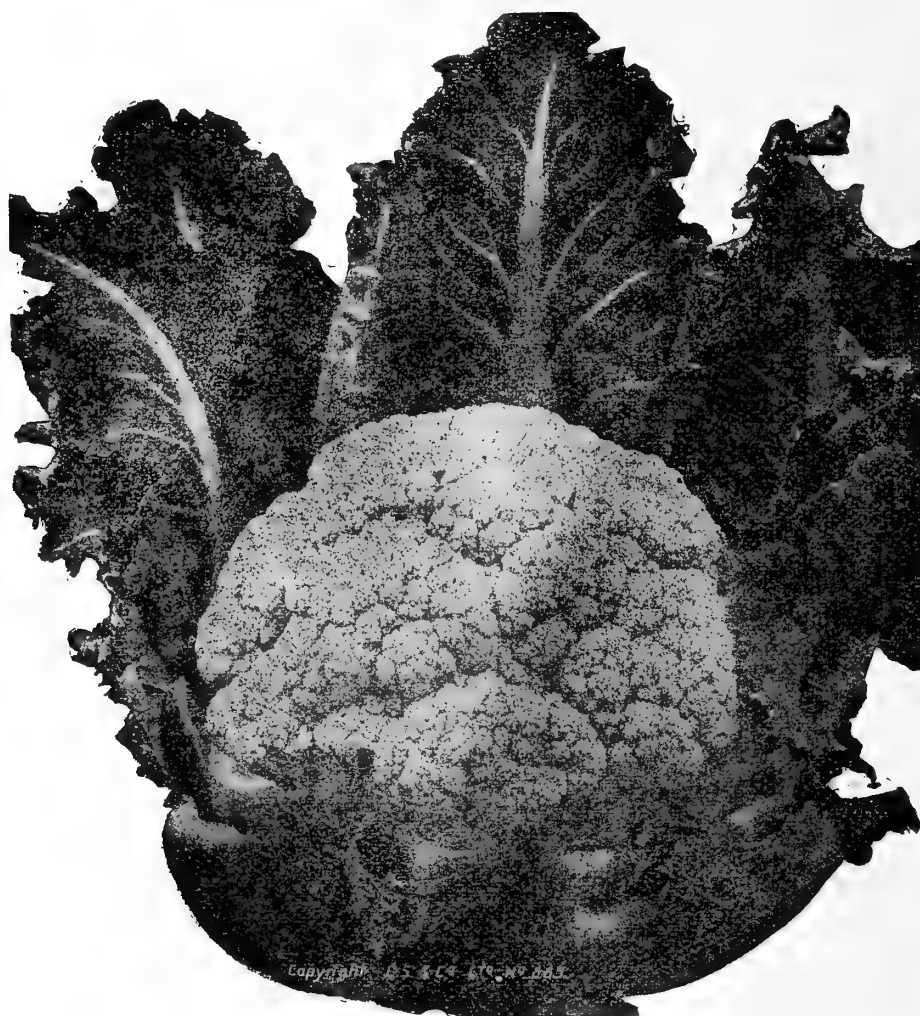
Chervil.

GREEN CURLED, a quick-growing aromatic plant, used for flavouring salads and garnishing. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

Chicory.

BRUSSELS, cultivation similar to Carrots, thick-rooted and broad leaved; stalks and ribs when blanched are used in salads and as a vegetable. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s.

LARGE MADGEBURG, grown chiefly for sake of the roots, which, when sliced and dried, are ground up and used for adulterating coffee. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s.



Autumn Giant (Veitch's) Cauliflower.

AUTUMN GIANT (VEITCH'S EARLY), the well-known market variety, magnificent snow white firm heads; matures in four months. Pkt. 6d., oz. 2s.

AUTUMN GIANT (VEITCH'S), tested seed, the best market variety, large, fine white heads of superfine quality, matures in five months. Pkt. 6d., oz. 2s.

EARLY LONDON, a fair sized maincrop variety, maturing about 5 months. Pkt. 6d., oz. 2s.

ALGIERS EARLY, magnificent white heads, exceptionally firm; maturing in 4 months. Pkt. 6d., oz. 2s. 6d.

Celery

Sow in tins from September to the end of February. Keep shaded and continually moist. When about 2 inches high they should be pricked into prepared beds, placing them about 3 inches apart, and when they have grown to 5 or 6 inches, transplant to the prepared trenches. Open the trenches 18 inches wide and of a like depth; stack the soil on either side to be ready for drawing back into the trenches as the plants progress. In the bottom of trenches place about 6 inches of stable manure partially rotted, and fork it well into the soil. Cover

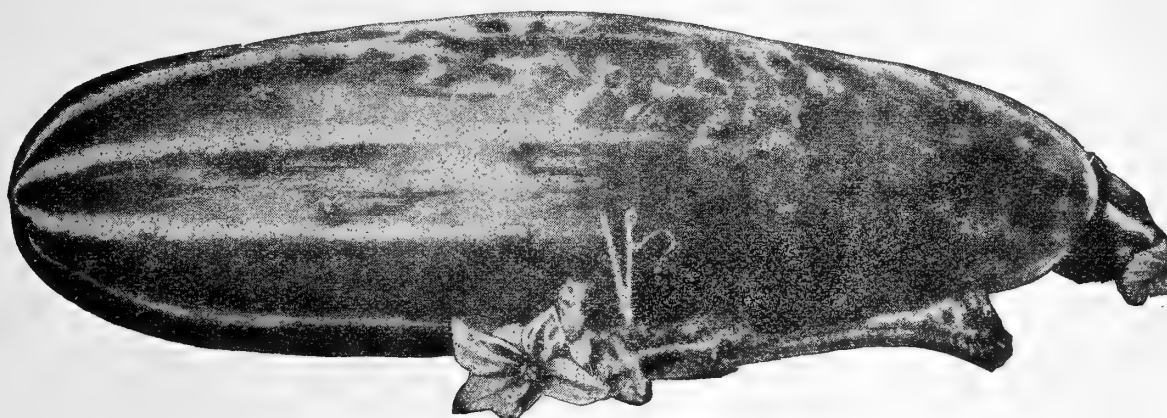
this with a couple of inches of the soil previously thrown out, and water copiously at night before planting; then carefully raise the plants from the seed bed and plant along the centre of the trench about 12 inches apart. Weed often and draw in soil as the plants advance, taking care that the hearts of the plants are not buried. When fully earthed-up, allow a further three or four weeks to thoroughly blanch.

WHITE PLUME (IMPROVED), stalks, inner leaves and heart are white, which simplifies the blanching process. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

INVINCIBLE WHITE (DOBBIE'S), very large, solid, heads of magnificent quality; real exhibition variety. Pkt. 1s., oz. 2s. 6d.

SELECTED RED (DOBBIE'S), choice strain, excellent for general use where red variety is required. Pkt. 1s., oz. 2s. 6d.

CELERIAC or **TURNIP-ROOTED**, develops, instead of the usual stalks, a broad, coarse root which is much esteemed as a vegetable for flavouring soups and salads. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.



Cucumber, "Improved White Spine."

Corn Salad.

ITALIAN, sow February to April in drills 6 inches apart, thin out to 6 inches between plants. Gather leaves as from Spinach. This vegetable comes in useful when Lettuce is scarce. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

Cucumber.

The first early sowing may be made in August, in a position where there is some shelter from frost and winds. The main sowings, however, should be made from September to December, in hills or circles 4 feet apart, three to four seeds in each hill. When the plants are strong and there is no danger of frost or insects destroying them, pull out the weakest plants, leaving one strong plant to each hill. Cucumbers require a deep rich, light soil, and an abundant supply of water.

EARLY WHITE SPINE (IMPROVED), selected strain of the popular White Spine; it is most desirable for its extreme earliness and fine uniform fruits. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

SHORT PRICKLY or **GHERKIN**, very vigorous grower; produces large quantities of small green fruits which are used for pickling. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

PAIN'S LONG RIDGE, extra long, thick and fleshy fruit of superior quality. Pkt. 6d., oz. 2s.

TELEGRAPH (ROLLISON'S), well-known market variety; one of the best for general cultivation. Pkt. 1s.

Capsicum or Pepper.

Sow from September to December in beds, and when the plants are 3 inches high plant 2 to 3 feet apart; water and shade until they are established. The soil can hardly be too rich, but Chilies will thrive in any ordinary garden soil.

CAYENNE, long narrow scarlet, very hot. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

CHILI, RED, small conical pods, very hot and pungent and used for seasoning. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

CHINESE GIANT, immense fruits, very mild, of a glossy scarlet colour. Pkt. 6d., oz. 2s.

GOLDEN DAWN, large yellow, very mild. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

Cress.

Frequent sowings are necessary to ensure an unbroken succession of this popular salad.

AMERICAN or **LAND**, similar in appearance to Water Cress, but will grow in almost any kind of soil. Pkt. 6d., oz. 2s.

EXTRA CURLED, the well-known English variety. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s.

WATER CRESS, sow in moist land or on a creek bank from September to January. Pkt. 6d., oz. 2s.

Endive.

This vegetable is indispensable for the supply of salad during autumn and winter. Sow at intervals from January to April, and thin out to 1 foot between each plant. The blanching is an important business and performed variously. Covering the heart of the plant with a plate or pot and tying in the manner usual to Lettuce is best. Endive must be watered in dry weather.

AUTUMN GIANT, the best variety for Rhodesia; very hardy, with thick fleshy leaves. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

Egg Plant.

This delicious vegetable should be grown in every garden. Sow from September to December in tins or boxes, and transplant when fit to handle in rows 2½ feet apart and 18 inches between the plants. Never allow plants to receive a check, as such will destroy their productivity.

LONG PURPLE, one of the earliest and most productive; fruit 8 to 10 inches in length and 2 to 3 inches thick; dark rich purple and of fine quality. Pkt. 6d., oz. 2s.

ROUND PURPLE, fruit large and round, of a rich dark colour, and very prolific. Pkt. 6d., oz. 2s.

Kohl Rabi or Knol Kohl.

(Turnip-Rooted Cabbage.)

A fine vegetable only requiring to be known to be largely cultivated. It is grown for the root, which combines the flavours of the Turnip and the Cabbage. Sow throughout the year in drills 18 inches apart, thinning out to 6 inches between plants.

IMPERIAL GREEN, a re-selected stock and the best for table use; early; excellent quality. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

Leek.

Sow in prepared beds from September to March and transplant to heavily-manured ground in rows 15 inches apart and 8 inches between plants.

MONSTROUS CARENTAN, short stem, but very thick, and quite hardy. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

THE LYON, favourite exhibition variety; large thick, solid and fine quality. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

SCOTCH MUSSELBURGH (Selected), genuine Scotch saved seed, carefully selected and saved by an experienced grower. For thickness and flavour it is unexcelled. Pkt. 1s., oz. 2s. 6d.

DRUMHEAD, large-headed, somewhat loose, broad, coarse, pale green leaves; a good hot weather Lettuce. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

ICEBERG, pale green, tinged brown, large solid white heart, of fine quality. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

WEBB'S WONDERFUL, the ideal Lettuce for our climate, attractively curled pale green leaves, hearts quickly and is crisp and tender. Stands the hot weather well without bolting. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

TENNIS BALL, very dwarf, compact and early; stands a long time before running to seed. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

COS VARIETIES.

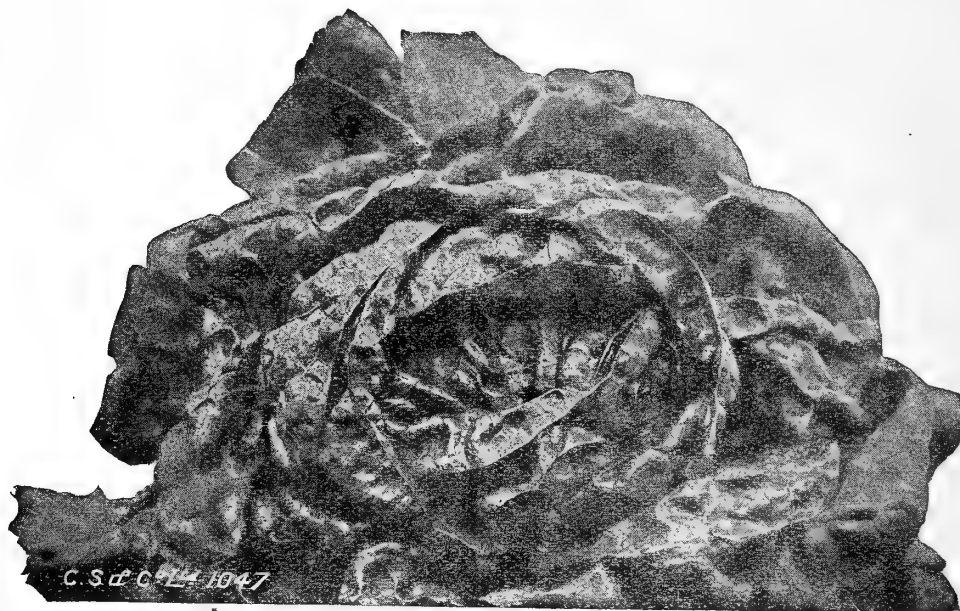
MAMMOTH, a summer variety of great size; good for exhibition and general use. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

PARIS WHITE, self-folding, very large, solid white heart; favourite market variety. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

TRIANON, self-folding, fine hearts of superior quality. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

BALLOON.—This variety has proved that it is without doubt the finest Cos variety. Very large white, highly recommended for market purposes. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

CHICKEN LETTUCE, a high-class vegetable or poultry food, produces a plentiful growth of succulent green leaves. Pkt. 1s., oz. 3s. 6d.



Webb's Wonderful Lettuce.

Lettuce.

With rich light soil and a supply of water these salad plants can be placed upon the table daily throughout the year. For transplanting during the rainy season, sow the seed in beds, and when fit to handle, plant out in rows 18 inches apart and 8 to 12 inches between the plants. During the dry season, when it is not safe to transplant, sow the seed in rows and thin out to the same distance. Ensure quick growth and fine quality by copious watering in dry weather.

CABBAGE VARIETIES.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND, head round, compact and solid, pale green, tender and crisp. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

CONTINUITY, distinct reddish-brown, very long standing and suitable for dry climates. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

Luffa.

"THE SPONGE PLANT," a tropical climber, fruits are skinned and the fibrous interior used as a rough sponge; easily grown in the warmer districts. Pkt. 1s.

Melon (Rock, Musk or Sweet).

Sandy loam is the most suitable, but in fair seasons they do well in any good garden soil. Sow five or six seeds in prepared hills 5 or 6 feet apart each way, eventually leaving only two of the best plants in each hill. The best time for sowing is July to September, giving protection from frost and cold nights.

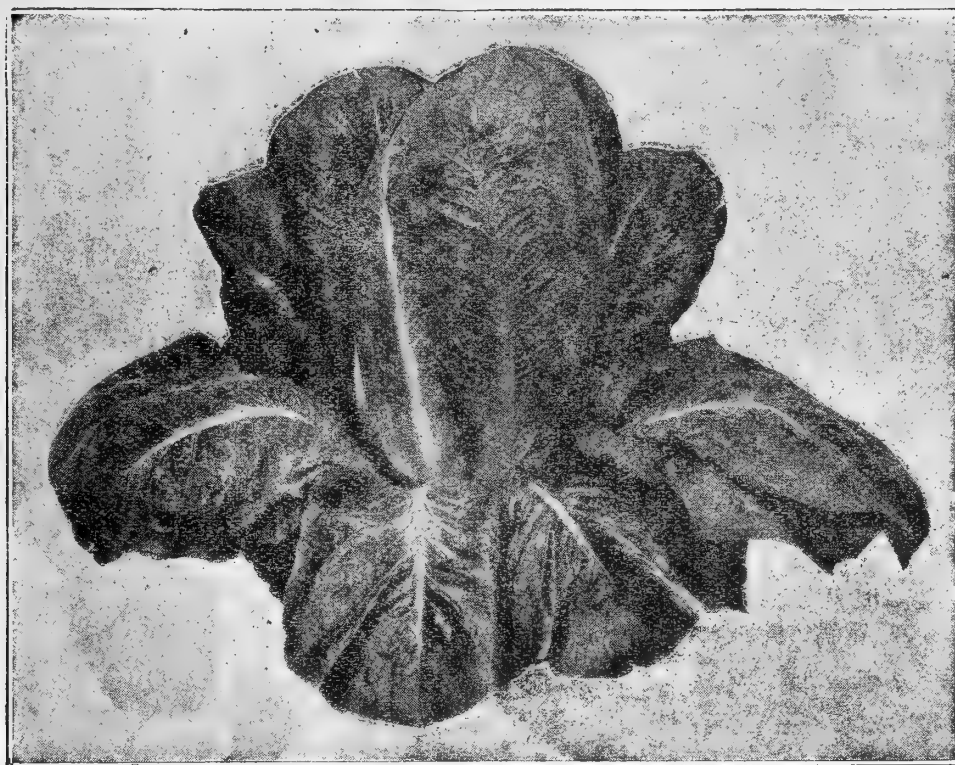
ROCKY FORD, the flesh is deep and thick. One of the best salmon fleshed varieties; flavour exceedingly fine, skin ribbed and thickly netted. Pkt. 6d., oz. 2s.

EMERALD GEM, small, early, round, dark green skin, salmon red flesh. Pkt. 6d., oz. 2s.

LONG ISLAND BEAUTY, the earliest and finest in quality; highly recommended for Rhodesia. Pkt. 6d., oz. 2s.

Onion.

For green or salad purposes, sow at intervals of two months to maintain a constant supply. For field crops grown on irrigated lands, the seed is sown in beds from January to March. Sow in beds—1 ounce to 8 square



Balloon Lettuce.

Melon (Water).

Culture as Sweet Melons, but sow July to September.

ICE CREAM, round, large, skin pale green, flesh white, delicious flavour. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

MAMMOTH IRONCLAD, an enormous yielder, flesh red, solid and of excellent flavour, rind extremely tough, and makes this variety the most suitable for transporting long distances. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

TOM WATSON, a splendid keeper, thin green rind, flesh deep red, crisp and melting. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

EARLY FORDHOOK, extra early, good size, flesh red. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

Mustard.

This vegetable is nearly always used with Cress in Salads. They may be sown together or separately. To ensure a continuous supply throughout the year, sow a little every month.

WHITE, selected quality, very quick-growing. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s.

Okra or Gombo.

This vegetable is not much known here, but in India and America it is in general use for thickening soups and stews. Sow from September to December; cultivate the same as the Egg Plant. The pods are used while green and tender.

"KLECKLEY'S FAVOURITE," the plants grow 2½ to 3 feet in height, close-jointed, pods are white, smooth and of the finest quality. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

yards. The raising of Onion Plants in the seed bed should be conducted with as much care and on the same plan as the raising of Tobacco Plants. Transplant when as thick as a pencil, in raised drills 2 feet apart, 6 inches between the plants. When well established, withdraw the soil, leaving the bulbs sitting on the ground; the fibrous roots only should be in the soil. A sprinkling of lime and sulphur is beneficial.

Special Quotations for Onion Seed by the pound on application.

AILSA CRAIG, large, globular, pale skinned; a really high-class variety for all purposes. Pkt. 6d., oz. 2s.

BROWN GLOBE, a variety of true globe type, pale straw skin, keeps well, and of excellent flavour. Australian saved seed. Pkt. 6d., oz. 3s.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN, the best globe onion in commerce, hard as a rock and an excellent keeper. Australian saved seed. Pkt. 6d., oz. 3s.

NATAL RED.—"The favourite for Rhodesia." See novelties, page 7.

YELLOW CAPE, straw coloured bulbs of medium size; a first-class Onion for market purposes. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

SILVER-SKINNED VARIETIES.

SILVER KING, globular, quick-growing; grows to a fair size and keeps well. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

THE QUEEN, very early, silver skin; one of the best for pickling. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

WHITE LISBON, well-known silver skin variety, used largely for pulling green. Can be sown throughout the year. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

Parsley.

The seed takes about four weeks to germinate, and should be kept moist and shaded until the seedlings are well through the soil. Sowings should be made from August to October, and again in February and March. Sow in rows 18 inches apart and thin out to 6 inches between the plants. May also be raised in a seed bed and transplanted.

CHAMPION CURLED, the finest dwarf closely-curved dark green strain ever offered. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

DOBBIE'S EXHIBITION, dwarf, compact, pale green and densely curled. Pkt. 6d., oz. 2s.

Parsnips.

Sow from September to April in rows 18 inches apart; thin out to 8 inches between the plants. The soil should be well and deeply worked. Parsnip seed not being a good keeper should be sown thickly, so as to ensure plenty of plants.

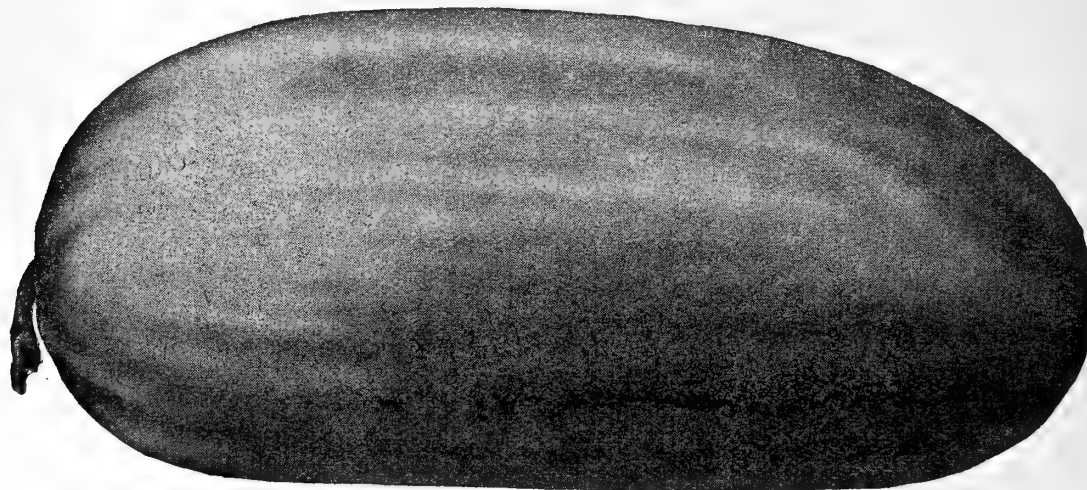
ELDORADO, early, dwarf, quite hardy, with large dark green pointed pods; only requires to be known to become popular. Pkt. 6d., lb. 2s.

MAIN CROP VARIETIES.

DWARF DEFIANCE, a useful dwarf Pea; requires no staking. Pkt. 6d., lb. 2s. 6d.

GREATCROP.—A second early Pea of strong, vigorous growth. The pods are pale green in colour, and carry 8-9 Peas of large size and excellent flavour; enormous cropper; height, 30-36 inches. Pkt. 6d., lb. 2s. 6d.

YORKSHIRE HERO (IMPROVED STOCK), a spreading dwarf marrowfat; highly recommended for summer crops. Pkt. 6d., lb. 2s.



Tom Watson Melon (Water).

HOLLOW CROWN (DOBBIE'S SELECTED), a selected stock of Parsnip unrivalled for market purposes. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

LISBONNAIS, a medium-sized Parsnip of superior form and good quality. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s.

Peas.

Our imported Peas are grown by the best of English and Australian growers. All selected stocks and hand-picked. Marrow-fat Peas are most successful when grown as a winter crop, and we recommend sowings at intervals of about a fortnight from February to April; they can, however, be grown with more or less success all the year round. Sow peas single, about 2 inches apart and about 2 inches deep, in rows 2 feet apart. The following varieties are the most suitable for this country.

EARLY VARIETIES.

GRADUS (SHARPE'S IMPROVED), this early variety is undoubtedly the finest podded pea in this section. Pkt. 6d., lb. 2s. 6d.

STRATAGEM (IMPROVED STOCK), a large podded marrowfat, pods containing 8 to 10 peas of a delicious flavour; height, 3 feet. Pkt. 6d., lb. 2s.

FILLBASKET (RE-SELECTED), robust, vigorous and branching, pods long and curved, very prolific; height, 2½ feet. Pkt. 6d., lb. 2s.

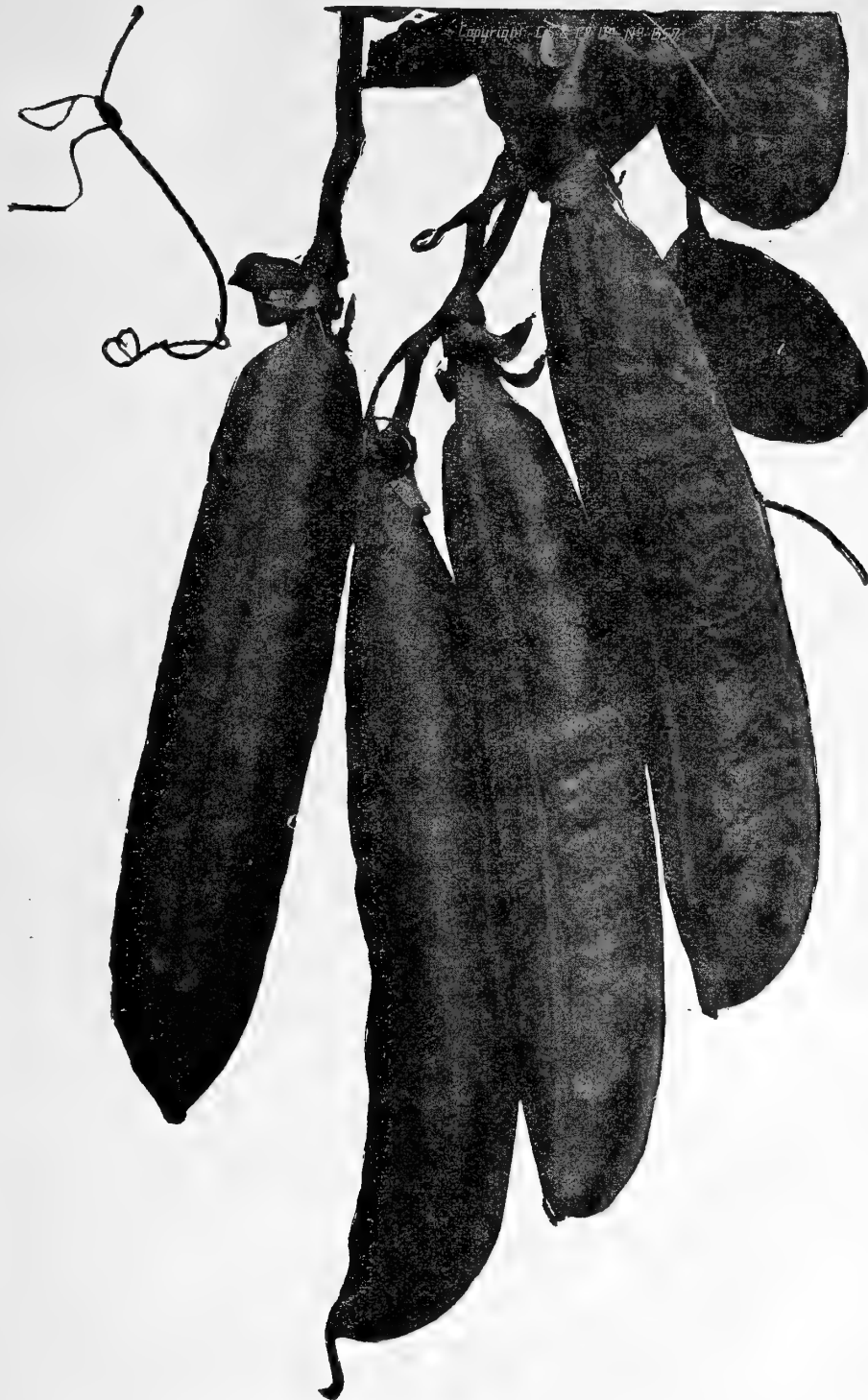
LATE VARIETIES.

GLADSTONE, one of the best late Peas, immense cropper, long curved deep green well filled pods; height, 3½ feet. Pkt. 6d., lb. 2s. 6d.

GREENFEAST, a fine Pea with deep green pods of a curved shape; a hardy variety of robust growth and fine flavour. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 6d., lb. 2s. 6d.

BLACK-EYED SUSAN, really a field Pea, but is a sure summer cropper; selected seed. 9d. per lb.

SUGAR, tall, edible podded; pods skinless when young; to be cooked whole. Pkt. 6d., lb. 2s. 6d.

Pea, "Peter Pan."

Very early, dwarf, large podded; has proved a really first-class Pea for Rhodesia. Pkt. 6d., lb. 2s. 6d.

Pumpkin.

Sow from September to December in hills 8 feet apart, and five or six seeds in each. Thin out the weakest plants, leaving two or three of the strongest to each hill. Local Pumpkins get so badly hybridised that a change to imported seed every other year is essential.

IRONBARK, the best variety for Rhodesia, medium size, early, very productive and a splendid keeper; cannot be excelled as a table pumpkin. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s.

BOER, a good variety for table use and stock-feeding; colour creamy buff; an excellent keeper. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s.

Radish.

Sow all the year round, preferably in drills, and thin out as the plants grow. To be crisp and sweet, Radishes should be grown quickly and without a check, so it is necessary to water well in dry weather.

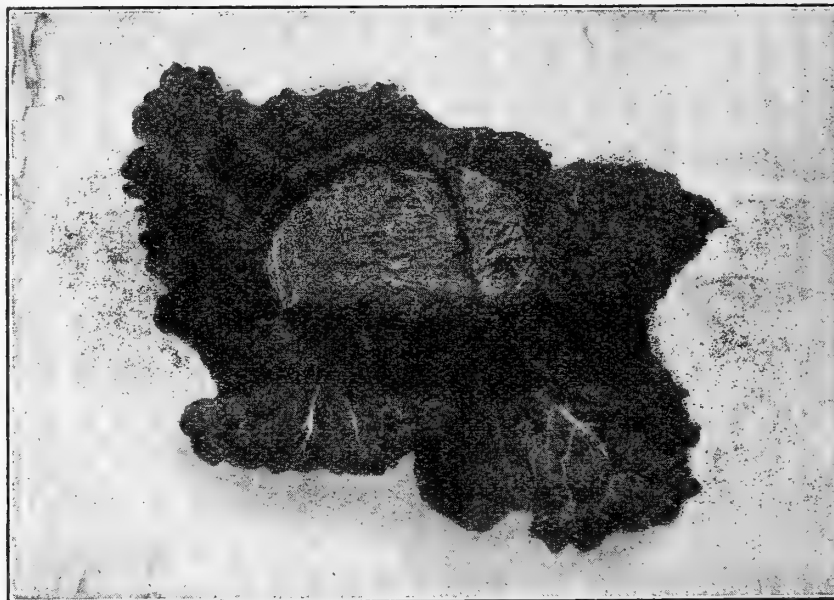
FRENCH BREAKFAST, very early short top, oval shaped, bright red with white tip. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s.

LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET, white-tipped, rather thick, deep scarlet colour, with white tip; flesh firm, crisp and white. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s.

LONG WHITE ICICLE, earliest of the Long Whites; very fine quality. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s.

TURNIP, EXPRESS SCARLET SHORT TOP, small, round, bright scarlet; very early and short top. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s.

TURNIP, EARLIEST WHITE SHORT TOP, round, small type, slightly flattened, grows to a good size, flesh firm and crisp. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s.



Green Curled Dwarf Savoy.

Rhubarb (seed).

Sow from September to February, in drills 18 inches apart and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. Thin out to 12 inches apart when 3 inches high. Second year transplant 4 feet apart in prepared beds, crown not to be more than 2 inches below surface. The first crop of stalks should not be pulled, but allowed to die down.

VICTORIA (MYATT'S), late, red, stalks rather coarse looking, but of excellent quality. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

"GLASKIN'S PERPETUAL."—A new type of Rhubarb; matures very early from seed, scarlet in colour and a continuous bearer. Pkt. 1s., oz. 5s.
For Rhubarb Roots, see page 59.

Savoy Cabbage.

An excellent curled Cabbage; has a distinct flavour of its own. Is at its best during frosty weather and should be sown for a winter crop.

GREEN CURLED DWARF, dwarf spreading habit, deep green, finely crimped, excellent quality. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s.

GREEN CURLED, TALL, deep green, medium size, closely curled. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s.

Salsafy (Vegetable Oyster).

This delicious vegetable thrives well in our climate. The roots are used like Carrots or Parsnips, and they can be cultivated in exactly the same manner—that is, in drills at similar distances and similar soil. Sow from September to February.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND, this grows to a uniformly large size, far excelling the old variety, as the leaves, which are larger and greener, may be used as a salad. Pkt. 6d., oz. 2s. 6d.

Scorzonera.

Cultivate similar to Salsafy. The roots are boiled or stewed in the same way as Parsnips. A really delicious vegetable, only requiring to be better known in Rhodesia.

LONG BLACK. Pkt. 6d., oz. 2s. 6d.

Sea Kale.

Sow from September to November in seed beds, and when yearlings, transfer plants to permanent beds. In preparing beds, they should be heavily manured and trenched 2 to 3 feet deep. An application of salt during December is very beneficial. Sufficient space must be left between rows and plants to allow weeding to be done without disturbing plants.

LILY WHITE (IMPROVED), superior in colour and flavour to the older varieties. Pkt. 6d., oz. 2s.

Spinach.

Sow in rows about 18 inches apart and thin out to about 9 inches. Good, rich soil is necessary to produce a succulent growth. May be grown practically all the year round.

ROUND, GIANT THICK LEAVED, leaves large and of great substance; early maturing and very productive. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s.

NEW ZEALAND, a valuable variety for our climate; it produces an abundance of leaves during the summer months. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s.

MONSTROUS VIROFLAY, a round seeded variety, with enormous dark green fleshy leaves; very productive and of excellent quality. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

Spinach Beet and Swiss Chard.

See Beet.

Shallot (seed).

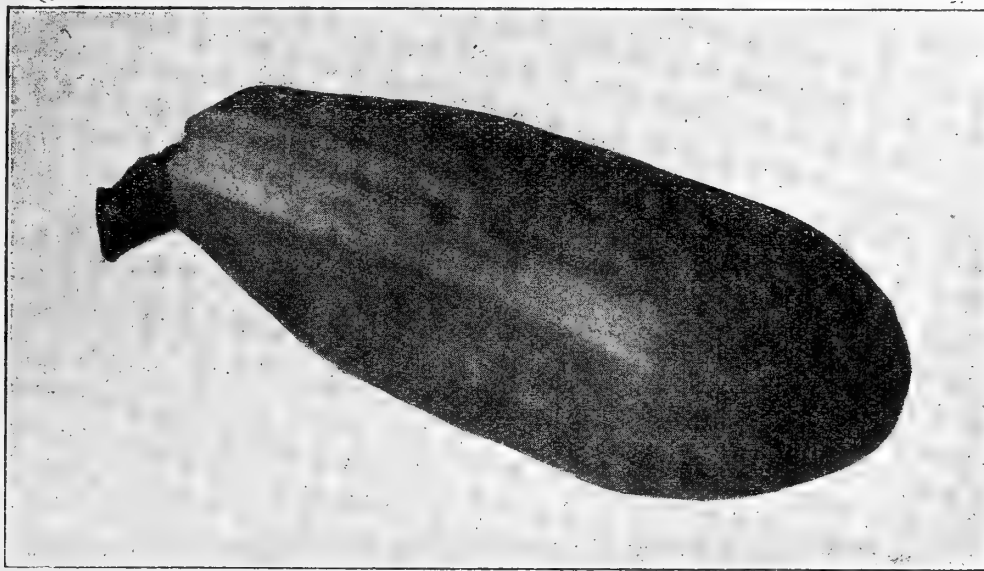
Sow in seed bed similar to Onions, and when 6 inches high transplant to well-dug ground, where if left they will produce numerous off-sets or bulblets, which can be used when required or kept to plant the following season.

LARGE RED, the common red variety; always a reliable cropper. Pkt. 1s., oz. 5s.

SHALLOT BULBS, large red. Per 100, 2s. 6d. Supplied all the year round.

Squash and Vegetable Marrow.

These will grow to perfection anywhere, provided they have a deeply-worked soil. When danger of frost is over, sow five or six seeds in well-manured "hills." For the bush varieties, allow at least a space of 4 feet between each hill, and for the running varieties double that space. When the plants are strong, and not likely to be destroyed by insects, thin out, leaving two or three of the best to each hill. Main plantings are advised from September to December.



Long White Bush Vegetable Marrow.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

LONG WHITE BUSH, the favourite English variety, skin smooth and creamy white; eaten before they are fully grown, when the flesh is tender. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

LONG GREEN BUSH, similar to the foregoing variety, but skin dark green, with stripes of a still deeper shade. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

LONG WHITE, TRAILING, a selected strain of this well-known variety; fruits grow to a large size; heavy cropper and hardy. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s.

LONG GREEN, TRAILING, an improved stock, fruits very large, and of a dark green colour. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s.

MOORE'S CREAM; this is a splendid variety, fruits smaller than Long White, skin smooth, very prolific and early. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

WHITE CUSTARD MARROW, fruit beautiful waxy-white; very fine for table use; of dwarf habit and upright growth. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

GOLDEN CUSTARD MARROW, similar to White Custard, but flesh is deep orange colour. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

WINTER VARIETIES.

GOLDEN HUBBARD, the old favourite; an excellent keeping variety; flesh deep golden yellow and finely grained. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

TURBAN, this is a very fine variety, suitable for winter keeping, medium size, flesh thick, fine grained and bright yellow in colour. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s. 6d.

Strawberry (seed).

Seed sowing is resorted to for raising new varieties and for heightening the culture of the Alpine class. In our climate it is also the means of securing acclimatised plants at a small cost. Seed should be sown in tins of good sandy loam, and when plants are large enough to handle, prick out into tins or a sheltered bed. When they have thrown two or three leaves they can be placed in the fruiting bed. This last operation is best carried out in the spring. Our seed is saved from the finest varieties in commerce.

CHAMPION FRUITED (MIXED), a carefully selected stock from all the well-known varieties. Pkt. 1s.

RED ALPINE, this is the best Alpine variety; fruit large and pointed in shape, flavour exquisite. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

Sweet Corn

(Table Maize or Sugar Mealies).

Sweet Corn does not Germinate as vigorously as Field Mealies, so it should be sown more thickly.

This is a delicious vegetable, quite superior to the Field Corn when used as "Green Mealies" for the table. Plant from September to January, in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart and 1 foot apart in rows. Sweet Corn will succeed in any moderately rich garden soil. It should be hoed and hilled when about 1 foot high.

Successive plantings should be made every three weeks until end of January.

GOLDEN BANTAM, an early variety of Sweet Corn; cobs golden yellow colour; very sweet, rich and delicious beyond comparison. 6d. per oz.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN, the standard variety; ears are long, filled with deep plump grains of the richest flavour, keeping green and tender longer than any other variety. 6d. per oz.

BLACK MEXICAN, medium early variety, ears eight inches long, well filled with bluish-purple grains, sweetly flavoured. 6d. per oz.

Pop Corn.

Culture same as Sweet Corn. Allow the cobs to ripen thoroughly, and then roast the grains in a close iron vessel until they "pop," shaking the vessel meantime. The "Pop Corn" is then taken out and is slightly dusted with sugar flour, when it forms a delicious sweet.

GOLDEN QUEEN, large yellow cobs, pops perfectly white. 6d. per oz.

WHITE RICE, the earliest and best for Rhodesia. 6d. per oz.

Tomatoes.

The first early sowing, in a sheltered spot, may be made in August, and the main sowings from September to April. Sow in seed beds and transplant when 6 inches high to their permanent quarters. The rows should be at least 4 feet apart and plants placed 3 feet apart in the rows. The Tomato will thrive in almost any garden soil, but if the best results are desired it should be planted in deep rich soil.

SUNRISE, very early, smooth round medium sized; heavy cropper. Pkt. 6d., oz. 3s.

COOPER'S FIRST, a high-class smooth skinned variety, exceptional quality. Pkt. 1s., oz. 2s. 6d.

PEAR-SHAPED RED, fruit the size of a small pear, vigorous grower, very productive and keeps well. The fruits are borne in bunches of from 10 to 15. Pkt. 1s.

PEACH, an early maturing variety; fruit round, small, pink in colour, and produced abundantly in long clusters. Recommended for bottling. Pkt. 1s.

KONDINE RED, medium to large, smooth, firm, fleshy, heavy cropper and good quality. Pkt. 1s., oz. 4s.

GOLDEN QUEEN, fruit large, smooth and symmetrical, of a beautiful golden yellow, and superior flavour. Pkt. 1s.

PERFECTION, main crop variety; fruit large, round and of a pleasing scarlet colour; very seldom throws badly shaped fruits. Pkt. 6d., oz. 2s. 6d.

PONDEROSA, fruit of an enormous size, rose coloured; very suitable for cooking purposes. Pkt. 6d., oz. 2s. 6d.

UP-TO-DATE, a good variety of medium size, very freer setter; well recommended. Pkt. 6d., oz. 2s. 6d.

Turnip (Garden).

The seed may be sown broadcast or in a drill, the latter way being the best. The drills should be about 18 inches apart. When the young plants are about 2 inches high they should be thinned to about 8 inches from plant to plant. Sow very thinly and keep the surface of the soil in a loose state. They can be had all the year round by successive sowings, but should not be sown during the height of summer.

GOLDEN BALL, almost globular, rich yellow skin and flesh, good flavour and keeps well. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s.

MILAN, EARLY WHITE, the earliest turnip in cultivation, white skin and flesh, very short strap-leaf top. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s.

MILAN, PURPLE TOP, similar to Early White, except that it has a purple top. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s.

RED GLOBE, early round red-top white; grows to a good size. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s.

SNOWBALL, the best round white Turnip for garden use, of a snowy whiteness; flavour particularly delicate and melting. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s.

GARDEN SWEDE (WILLIAMS' SELECTED), this is a specially selected stock grown exclusively for us by our English growers; highly recommended. Pkt. 6d., oz. 1s.

Herbs.

BORAGE, used for flavouring claret cup, etc. Pkt. 6d.

CARAWAY, grown for its seeds, which are used for flavouring. Pkt. 6d.

CHIVES, leaves like those of young onions, and used for the same purpose; as a green food for young chicks it is unsurpassed. Pkt. 1s.

CORIANDER, seeds used in the manufacture of liqueurs, etc. Pkt. 6d.

DILL, the seeds are used for a condiment and for flavouring purposes. Pkt. 6d.

FENNEL, used for garnishing and flavouring sauces. Pkt. 6d.

HOREHOUND, leaves used for seasoning and medicinal purposes. Pkt. 6d.

LAVENDER, grown for perfumery purposes, etc. Pkt. 6d.

MARJORAM, sweet, popular seasoning and flavouring plant. Pkt. 6d.

MINT, the well-known herb used so largely in culinary practice. Pkt. 1s.

ROSEMARY, used for domestic and distilling purposes. Pkt. 6d.

SAGE, well-known and popular seasoning herb. Pkt. 1s.

SORREL, large-leaved; used as a vegetable in the same way as spinach; also for salads, soups, etc. Pkt. 6d.

TARRAGON, delicately flavoured herb, used largely in Europe. Pkt. 1s.

THYME, broad-leaved English, used for seasoning; tea is also made for nervous headaches. Pkt. 1s.

Varieties not listed can be procured on application.

Small Fruit Seeds.

AMATUNGULA (*Carissa grandiflora*).—This useful hedge plant is perhaps better known as the Natal Plum. Seed sown during July produces plants ready for transplanting to permanent positions in early summer. Highly recommended for light soils. The ripe fruit makes a delicious jam similar in taste to red currant. Pkt. 1s.

CAPE GOOSEBERRY (*Physalis edulis*).—Sow seed in tins September to December, and when large enough, plant out in sheltered position; plants should stand 3 to 4 feet apart. Cut back old wood annually. Pkt. 6d.

GRENADILLA.—These useful fruit-producing climbers can be easily propagated from seed. Seeds should be sown in tins and then transplanted. Seed of all varieties—listed in our Fruit Tree Catalogue—is available. Pkt. 1s.

GUAVA (*Psidium*).—This hardy tree can be successfully grown from seed, but germination is slow and very irregular. Pkt. 6d.

LOQUAT (*Photinia*).—These are easily grown from seed, which must be thoroughly ripened, or germination will be slow. Pkt. 6d.

PAW-PAW (*Carica Papaya*).—Sow during spring in tins, and when large enough to handle, prick out. Care must be taken not to cut any of the roots, as this is fatal. Protect from sun until established; easily killed by frost when young; selected seed. Pkt. 1s.

POMEGRANATE (*Punica granatum*).—The fruiting variety is useful either as a hedge plant or specimen shrub. The double flowered variety makes a highly ornamental plant. This shrub is closely connected with Biblical history and is of remote antiquity. Pkt. 1s.

ROSELLA or **RUSSELLIA**.—Sow during early spring in tins or in a sheltered position, and transplant when large enough to handle. The Flower is used for making the delicious Rosella jelly. Pkt. 6d.

TREE TOMATO (*Cyphomandra*).—Sow in tins during winter; protect seedlings from frost and scorching sun; transplant during early wet season. Pkt. 1s.

Seed Potatoes.

PLANTING AND CULTIVATION.

Potato planting is generally commenced in early spring and successive plantings made at intervals until the end of April. In frost-free areas and where irrigation is available this vegetable may be grown throughout the year.

The drill system of planting is usually adopted. The drills should be drawn 4 to 6 inches deep and 24 to 30 inches between the drills. Manure can be spread in the bottom of the drills, and when hilling up later, an application of a recognised potato fertiliser can be given. The sets or tubers should be placed in the drills allowing 12 inches between each set. Fill in the drill. The subsequent cultivation consists in keeping the ground loose and free from weeds and in earthing up the soil in due course. The chief use in earthing up is that of covering the tubers, which are in reality a sort of underground stems and are formed on the roots, quite away from the original set planted. The ridges should be made as wide on the top as possible in order that the tubers may not protrude.

Earthing up should be done when the leaves are 6 to 8 inches high. A good friable loam is that best suited to potatoes. Where crops are grown on land

naturally wet and heavy, the quality of the tubers is sure to be unfavourably affected.

SPRAYING.

The efficacy of spraying as a preventive of potato blight, etc., is generally recognised by growers, but although the importance of adopting the practice is admitted, there is no question that the operation is often performed in a very inefficient manner.

It is most important that spraying should be done early in the season before any traces of blight are apparent. The under surfaces of the leaves should be well coated with the solution. The most effective sprays are those made from Bordeaux Mixture or Ky-Bordeaux.

LOCALLY GROWN SEED, first and second crop from imported. This can be supplied from June to November.

IMPORTED SEED.—We give this our special attention. All our imported seed comes from the north of Scotland. Our stocks are carefully selected and rogued whilst growing, and we can recommend each variety as being pure and true to type.

Delivery from December to February.

Capacity of Silos.

No. of cows to be fed for 17 weeks.	Approximate quantity of silage required.	Approximate cubic content of pit required.
6	11 tons	880 cubic feet.
9	16½ "	1,320 " "
15	27 "	2,160 " "
20	36 "	2,880 " "
25	45 "	3,600 " "
32	58 "	4,640 " "
72	130 "	10,400 " "
100	180 "	14,400 " "

Average weight of ensilage per cubic foot—30 lbs.

Average daily ration per head per day—30 lbs.

To find the capacity (in cubic feet) of a circular silo, multiply the square of the radius in feet by 22—7, and the product by the height in feet.

Forest and Ornamental Tree Seeds.

Per Packet, 1s.

Special quotations for large quantities.

Tree seeds can be sown either in beds or half paraffin tins cut lengthways. Small seeds should have a light covering of finely sifted soil, well mixed with sand, then flatten the soil with a board, water lightly and cover with grass. Always keep the soil **moist**, not wet. As soon as the seed has germinated remove the grass; then a covering of muslin or grass should be raised over the beds or tins on bricks or short legs; this covering should be gradually removed so as to harden off the seedlings ready for planting out. Sterilisation of soil is very beneficial.

For transplanting during the rains sow Eucalyptus (Gums) seed during August and September, 1 oz. seed to a square yard. When 2 inches high prick out into tins or beds, pinch off the tap root and shade until established. 1 oz. seed will give 2,000-3,000 plants. Pines, Cupresses, etc., should be sown during March or April, as they are slower in germinating than Eucalyptus; 2 oz. seed to a square yard, prick out when large enough to handle. 1 oz. seed will give 600-800 plants.

Cedrela, Jacaranda, Grevillea and other kinds known to lose their germinating powers quickly must be sown when the seed is available. Acacias (Wattles) have very hard shells and may take months to germinate if not properly treated before sowing. Place seed in boiling water, leaving it there until cold; mix with three to four parts of sawdust and sow as soon as possible, as germination will commence quickly. Do not let the seeds get dry. 10-12 lbs. of seed per acre.

Those marked * are most suitable for high veld.

"	"	†	"	"	sand or dry veld.
"	"	‡	"	"	vleis.

***ACACIA NORMALIS** (Green Wattle).

——**MOLLISSIMA** (Black Wattle).

——**DEALBATA** (Silver Wattle).

——**MELANOXYLON** (Blackwood).

——**PYROCANTHA** (Golden Wattle).

CALLITRIS CALGARATA.

——**ROBUSTA.**

CALLISTEMON SPECIOSUS (Bottlebrush).

***CASUARINA LEPTOCLADA** (Beefwood Tree).

***CEDRELA TOONA** (The Toon).

CUPRESSUS MACROCARPA (Macrocarpa Cypress).

*——**LUSITANICA** (Portuguese Cypress).

*——**ARIZONICA** (Arizona Cypress).

*——**TORULOSA** (Himalayan Cypress).

——**PYRAMIDALIS** (Churchyard Cypress).

***DALBERGIA SISSOO** (Sissoo).

***EUCALYPTUS AMYGDALINA** (Peppermint Gum).

†——**BOTRYOIDES** (Bastard Mahogany).

*——**CITRIODORA** (The Lemon-scented Gum).

‡——**CREBRA.**

——**DIVERSICOLOR** (Karri Gum).

——**GLOBULUS** (Blue Gum).

——**FICIFOLIA** (Crimson-flowered Gum).

——**LEUCOXYLON** (Ironbark Gum).

†——**LONGIFOLIA** (Woolly Butt).

†——**MACULATA** (Spotted Gum).

‡——**PANICULATA** (Red Ironbark).

——**RESINIFERA** (New South Wales Red Gum).

†——**ROSTRATA** (Red Gum of Victoria).

†——**ROBUSTA** (Swamp Mahogany).

‡——**SALIGNA** (Saligna Gum).

†——**SIDEROXYLON.**

*——**TERETICORNIS.**

——**VIMINALIS** (Manna Gum).

GREVILLEA ROBUSTA (Silver Oak).

***JACARANDA MIMOSÆFOLIA.**

***ABERIA CAFFRA** (Kei Apple).

PINUS AUSTRALIS (Pitch Pine).

——**INSIGNIS** (Remarkable Pine).

——**HALEPENSIS** (Aleppo Pine).

*——**LONGIFOLIA** (Chir Pine).

——**PINASTER** (Cluster Pine).

PITTOSPORUM UNDULATUM (Camphor Laurel).

THUYA ORIENTALIS (Chinese Arborvitæ).

*——**GIGANTEA.**

To find the number of plants required to set an acre, multiply together the two distances, in feet, at which the trees stand apart, and divide 43,560 by the product; the quotient will be the number of plants required.

Flowering Carnations.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Sulphate of Ammonia and 1-16th oz. Sulphate of Potash dissolved in 2 gallons of water, applied once a fortnight, will have beneficial results.

Should any of your friends desire a copy of this Catalogue, let us know and we shall supply it with pleasure.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Our Choice Reliable Flower Seeds.

We give Flower Seeds our particular care and attention, and can assure our customers that our strains are unsurpassed, particularly Petunias, Antirrhinums, Carnations and Winter Flowering Sweet Peas.

FAILURES.—The amateur gardener seems to have far too many failures and disheartening experiences in growing flowers from Seeds, and naturally the seedsman comes in for more than a fair share of blame. Fine Seeds, like those of Petunias, Lobelia, Pansy, Penstemon, Antirrhinums, Begonia and many others, require the most careful treatment. Such seeds should be sown in proper seed pans or half paraffin tins containing fine mould, with plenty of drainage, and shaded. The very fine Seeds should not be covered with soil at all, but simply pressed lightly into the mould. To prevent

evaporation and consequent necessity for watering, place a piece of glass over the seed pan. If watering must be done, do not water fine Seed overhead, but place the seed pan in a vessel of water so that it can absorb sufficient moisture.

Flower Seeds sown in the open should be shaded with a screen of tobacco muslin or similar material until the seedlings are strong enough to be exposed to the sun and drying winds. Some sorts take a long time to germinate, notably Larkspurs, Delphiniums and Violets. These require continual moisture (not sodden) and protection until germination has fully developed.

ABBREVIATIONS: Annuals, A; Perennials, P.

For Collections of Flower Seeds see page 3.

Seasons to Sow Flower Seeds.

TO BE SOWN IN SPRING (August, September, October) :—

Achillea	Celosia	Kochia	Petunia
Acroclinium	Cineraria	Larkspur	Portulaca
Adonis Flos	Clematis	Lavatera	Pyrethrum Aureum
Agathea	Clianthus	Lavender	Ranunculus
Ageratum	Cockscomb	Leptosyne	Rhodanthe
Agrostemma	Collinsia	Limnanthes	Rocket, Sweet
Alstroemeria	Coreopsis	Linaria	Salvia
Amaranthus	Convolvulus	Linum	Salpiglossis
Amaryllis	Cobaea	Lisianthus	Saponaria
Ammobium	Coleus	Lobelia	Shasta Daisy
Antirrhinum	Cosmos	Lophospermum	Silene
Annagallis	Cordyline	Malope	Statice
Ampelopsis	Cyclamen	Mathiola	Stokesia
Arabis	Dahlia	Marigold	Sunflower
Arctotis	Dianthus	Maurandia	Sweet Sultan
Artemisia	Dimorphotheca	Mimulus	Tacsoni
Aster	Edelweiss	Mimosa	Tagetes
Asparagus	Eutoca	Mina Lobata	Thunbergia
Balsam	Freesia	Myosotis	Tithonia
Bartonia	Gypsophila	Musk	Tropæolum
Begonia	Hawkweed	Nasturtium	Venus' Looking Glass
Brachycome	Helichrysum	Nigella	Verbena
Browallia	Heliotrope	Nemesia	Vinca
Cacalia	Honeysuckle	Nicotiana (Oct.)	Viscaria
Calandrinia	Humulus	Oenothera	Zinnia
Canna	Ice Plant	Oxalis	
Carnation	Ipomœa	Pelargonium	
Cerastium	Kaulfussia	Penstemon	

TO BE SOWN IN SUMMER (November, December, January) :—

Achillea	Convolvulus	Kaulfussia	Rehmannia
Acroclinium	Coreopsis	Larkspur	Rhodanthe
Adonis Flos	Cosmos	Lavender	Rivinia
Agathea	Cyclamen	Leptosyne	Rocket, Sweet
Ageratum	Dianthus	Limnanthes	Romneya
Alstroemeria	Dimorphotheca	Linaria	Rudbeckia
Amaranthus	Edelweiss	Linum	Salpiglossis
Amaryllis	Eutoca	Lophospermum	Solanum
Ampelopsis	Francoa	Lychnis	Stokesia
Annagallis	Foxglove (Nov.)	Malope	Sunflower
Anchusa	Freesia	Marvel of Peru	Sweet Peas, winter flower
Antirrhinum	Gaillardia	Marigold	(Jan.)
Arabis	Galega	Mathiola	Sweet Sultan
Arctotis	Geum	Meconopsis	Sweet William
Aquilegia	Gilia	Mimosa	Sweet Rocket
Aubretia	Gladiolus	Mina Lobata	Tagetes
Balsam	Godetia	Nasturtium (Jan.)	Tithonia
Begonia	Gypsophila	Nemesia	Tropæolum
Brachycome	Hawkweed	Nigella	Valerian
Browallia	Helichrysum	Oenothera	Verbena
Calempelis	Heuchera	Penstemon	Vinca
Celosia	Hollyhock (Nov.)	Petunia	Viscaria
Chrysanthemum	Honeysuckle	Portulaca	Wallflower (Jan.)
Cockscomb	Hunnemannia (Jan.)	Potentilla	Zinnia
Collinsia	Ipomœa	Primula	

TO BE SOWN IN AUTUMN (February, March, April) :—

Alyssum	Eryngium	Limnanthes	Primrose
Anchusa	Eschscholtzia	Linum	Pyrethrum
Antirrhinum	Francoa	Lupinus	Ricinus
Arctotis	Fuchsia	Lychnis	Scabious
Auricula	Gaillardia	Malva	Schizanthus
Aubretia	Galega	Marvel of Peru	Silene
Calceolaria	Geum	Mignonette	Statice
Calendula	Gypsophila	Matricaria	Stocks
Campanula	Helenium	Medeola	Streptocarpus
Canna	Heuchera	Meconopsis	Sweet Peas (w. fl.)
Candytuft	Hibiscus	Melianthus	Sweet Sultan
Centaurea	Honesty	Myosotis	Tritoma
Clarkia (Mar.-April)	Humea	Nemophila	Valerian
Cornflower	Hunnemannia	Pansy	Verbascum
Cordylone	Impatiens	Papaver	Viola
Cowslip	Iris	Phlox	Wallflower (Feb.)
Delphinium	Jacobæa	Picotee	
Dianthus	Larkspur	Pink	
Erigeron	Leptosyne	Polyanthus	

WINTER SOWINGS (May, June, July) :—

The weather during these months is generally too cold and dry for sowing Flower Seeds to get the best results, but if early plants are desired, many of the varieties recommended to be sown in spring may be sown in frames, limbo houses or genial sheltered positions.

The above Guide is correct for Salisbury district and places of similar climate, but may, of course, be modified according to the variation of climatic conditions.

Novelties and Specialities in Flower Seeds.

Asters.

"PRIDE OF RHODESIA," A.—Since we introduced this new race of Asters which has caused such a sensation, we have been successful in obtaining a full range of colours. The flowers are extremely large, full and well formed, closely resembling Japanese Chrysanthemums. Highly recommended for cut blooms and decorative purposes; 24 inches. Pkt. 6d.; collection of eight separate colours 3s. 6d.

"MAVIS PURPLE."—This is a distinct variety. The flowers are of a rich purple borne on long stiff stems, which make them highly adaptable for cut flowers. The plants attain a height of 3 to 4 feet and flower continuously from December to April. Seed is saved in Rhodesia and stock is limited. Pkt. 1s. 6d.



Antirrhinum, Nanum Grandiflorum
"Dazzler."

Antirrhinum.

NANUM GRANDIFLORUM "DAZZLER."—We can confidently recommend this variety as thoroughly deserving its name. The plants are a mass of dazzling bright scarlet blooms. Compact of habit; makes a magnificent bedder. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

Calliopsis.

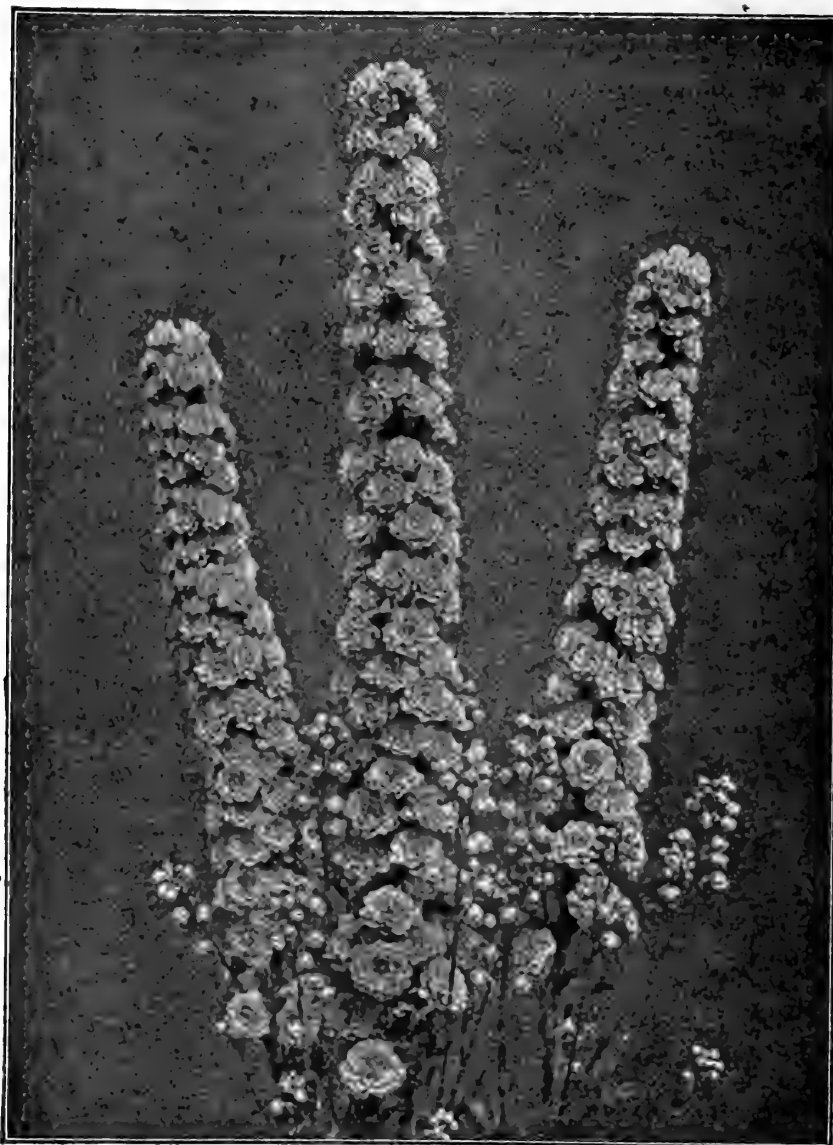
TOM THUMB "DAZZLER," A.—Nothing can brighten the garden borders with better effect than the Calliopsis. This splendid dwarf variety is unexcelled for massing. The blooms completely cover the plant and display a rich maroon red centre with broad golden yellow border; 12 inches. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

Carnation.

"RHODESIA PRIZE," P.—This excellent strain is saved from hand fertilised plants, thus giving the maximum percentage of choice double flowers, together with the length of stem and variety of colours. Pkt. 2s. 6d.

Delphinium.

"RHODESIA HYBRIDS," P.—Seed saved from the unique collection of Blackmore and Langdon, England. Unsurpassed for length of spikes and quality of flowers; $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt. 1s. 6d.



Delphinium—Rhodesia Hybrids.

Dahlia.

"COLTNESS HYBRIDS," P.—Attractive new strain of Dahlias; is very suitable for bedding purposes. The plants are neat and compact, bearing a full and continued succession of blooms throughout the summer and autumn. They are varied, embracing light and dark crimson, yellow, white, purple and mauve; 18 inches. Pkt. 1s.

Gilia Californica.

PRICKLY PHLOX.—While not a new introduction, this native plant of California is practically unknown to the present generation. Perennial in character and forming bushes 3 to 4 feet in height, which bear handsome spikes of bright pink flowers. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

Geum.

"ORANGE QUEEN," P.—This is a long-looked-for shade in Geums, being an intermediate between orange-scarlet and yellow. The plants are of similar habit to the well-known variety, "Mrs. Bradshaw," being quite as large and floriferous; 18 inches. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

Lisianthus Russellianus.

P.—A new and elegant pot plant. Flowers are rich deep lilac with black centre and yellow stamens; 18 inches. Pkt. 2s.



Pansy, Hurst's Giant Strain.

Godetia.

DOUBLE BEAUTY.—The result of a cross between the well-known double carmine and double mauve. In habit it is free flowering, while its doubleness leaves nothing to be desired. The ground colour of the flower is a pleasing shade of light violet, and each of the floral petals is heavily maculated from the base towards the outer edge a bright rosy magenta. Pkt. 1s.

Pæony.

"CHOICE HYBRIDS," P.—We have pleasure in offering seed saved from a choice collection of this old-fashioned flower; 36 inches. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

Pansy.

"HURST'S GIANT STRAIN," P.—A very select stock, producing enormous flowers of rich and varied colour. Plants are hardy and robust. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

Meconopsis Baileyi.

A beautiful blue perennial species, which throws up from its root stock half a dozen leafy stems 2 to 3 feet high, well furnished with seagreen leaves and bearing freely at their heads large four-petalled blooms of a glorious sky blue colour, the effect of which is enhanced by a central zone of golden yellow anthers. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

Papaver Nudicaule.

"THIBET," P.—The flowers of this new and interesting novelty are of a brilliant orange colour. The habit is extremely vigorous, while blooms are large and are produced in great abundance; 18 inches. Pkt. 1s.

Perezia Multiflora.

P.—This remarkable new perennial grows about 3 feet high and resembles Teazel in appearance. It branches freely from the base and bears star-shaped composite flowers of a clear porcelain blue, which are freely produced in branching umbels. Leaves are long and toothed, giving the plant an imposing and ornamental appearance; 36 inches. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

Poppy.

SHIRLEY ART SHADES.—An entirely new break in this most popular flower. Shirley Poppies have always given us a great range of beautiful tints, but this new strain contains colours that we have never previously seen. The predominant tones range through Bishop's violet and bronzy-purple tints to plum violet and heliotrope, and through all the attractive garnet colours that can be found only in the Chrysanthemum. Antique rose and red shades, Indian and carmine lake colours, help to make the mixture a most attractive one. The majority of the flowers will be found to be much larger than the ordinary Double Shirley. Pkt. 1s.

Primula Malacoides.

"COURTLAND SEEDLING," P.—This plant is of an extraordinarily vigorous form and the flowers are comparatively free from farina. This absence of farina makes the colour, which is a clear lilac-pink, very brilliant. The individual flowers are very large in size and the petals are deeply bifid and at times curled; 12 inches. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

Primula Pulverulenta.

"BARTLEY STRAIN," P.—An entirely new strain of hardy Primulas consisting of pink seedlings. The plants are very robust and free flowering. Three particular shades are usually predominant, a rich rose pink with yellow eye, a soft pink with light eye, and light pink with dark eye; 9 inches. Pkt 1s. 6d.

Ranunculus Asiaticus.

IMPROVED PALESTINE STRAIN.—This recent introduction bears large semi-double, double and extra double flowers with a wider range of more brilliant colours than in any existing type. They often show towards the centre colours differing from that of the rest of the corolla, markings, for instance, of yellow or of pale green adding to the charm of the mixture, in which the reds and the yellows are especially vivid and striking. The plants, being very robust, are extremely floriferous. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

Salvia Splendens.

"HARBINGER."—This is a distinct novelty in Salvias. Plants raised from seed sown in December-January will produce a profusion of dazzling bright scarlet flowers in April, and maintain a blaze of colour until August. The plants are dwarf and compact in habit, and the strong dark foliage forms an effective foil to the vivid hue of the flowers; 18 inches. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

Sidalcea.

"STARK'S HYBRIDS," P.—A really good hardy border plant easily raised from seed. The colours embrace all shades from blush, pink, rose, carmine and crimson. The height varies from 18 to 48 inches; plants will flower the first year from seed. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

CUTWORMS.—Cultural Methods. — The female moths tend to lay their eggs amongst newly germinated weeds, etc., on cultivated lands in the spring. The land should, as far as possible, be kept free from such weed growth. Winter ploughing, followed by thorough cultivation, is indicated.

Remedial Measures.—The land may be treated with a poisoned bait consisting of chopped green stuff, such as beans, potato tops, lettuce or available succulent weeds dipped in the following formula:—

Paris Green	...	...	...	...	1 lb.
Molasses or cheapest sugar	...	...	...	...	8 lbs.
Water	...	...	...	...	10 galls.

An alternative formula recommended in the South African Union is:—

Sodium Fluoride	...	...	...	...	2 lbs.
Water	...	...	...	...	10 galls.

The poisoned bait should be distributed over the land towards evening to avoid the drying effect of the sun. The best results are likely to be secured if the land is free from growing plants at the time.

ACHILLEA PTARMICA, fl. pl., P.

"The Pearl."—Double white flowers, useful for cut blooms, 24 inches. Pkt. 6d.

ACROCLINIUM, A.

A pretty everlasting flower, in rose and white shades, suitable for winter decoration, 12 inches. Pkt. 6d.

ADONIS FLOS, A.

Crimson scarlet flowers, feathery foliage, 12 inches. Pkt. 6d.

AGATHEA COELESTRIS, P.

Pretty blue Marguerite, with yellow centre, very free flowering, 18 inches. Pkt. 6d.

AGERATUM, A.

Swanley Blue.—True dwarf bedding variety, 9 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Mauve Beauty.—Large mauve flowers, dwarf and compact, free flowering, 9 inches. Pkt. 6d.

AGROSTEMMA CORONARIA, P.

Mixed, crimson and white flowers, silvery foliage, blooms profusely, 24 inches. Pkt. 6d.

ALYSSUM, A.

Little Dorrit.—Invaluable plant for edging or rockery, with small white flower, 4 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Sweet.—The common annual, very free flowering, flowers white, 9 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Saxatile compactum.—Valuable perennial with bright yellow flowers, 6 inches. Pkt. 6d.

ALSTROEMERIA, P.

Chilensis.—Extremely attractive lily-like flowers, excellent for cutting, various colours, 30 inches. Pkt. 6d.

AMARANTHUS, A.

Tricolour Splendens (Jacob's Coat).—Beautiful ornamental foliage plant, 18 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Caudatus (Love-Lies-Bleeding).—Border annual with long drooping crimson flowers, 36 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Cruentus (Prince's Feather).—Tall spikes of red flowers, highly ornamental, 36 inches. Pkt. 6d.

AMARYLLIS, P.

New Hybrids.—Will produce many striking and handsome flowers, 30 inches. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

AMMOBIUM, A.

Alatum.—White everlasting, free flowering, 30 inches. Pkt. 6d.

AMPELOPSIS, P.

Veitchii (Virginian Creeper).—Well-known climber, bright green foliage turning to crimson. Pkt. 1s.

ANNAGALLIS, A.

Blue (Pimpernel).—Large flowered annual, adapted for sunny positions, 6 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Scarlet, similar to above, but scarlet flowers, 6 inches. Pkt. 6d.

ANEMONE, P.

St. Brigid (Double and Single).—A really lovely strain of Anemone, mixed colours, 12 inches. Pkt. 1s.

ANCHUSA.

Capensis, A.—(Cape Forget-me-not).—Dwarf, light blue, useful for cut blooms, 12 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Italica Dropmore, P.—Flowers of a lovely gentian blue, excellent for hardy border, 36 inches. Pkt. 6d.

ARABIS, P.

Alpina.—Lovely plant for rockeries, etc., beautiful white flowers, 6 inches. Pkt. 6d.

ARCTOTIS, A.

Grandis.—Large pearly-white flowers similar to a Marguerite, 24 inches. Pkt. 6d.

ARTEMISIA SACCORUM, A.

Viridis (Summer Fir).—A graceful foliage plant of pyramidal habits, 48 inches. Pkt. 6d.

ASPARAGUS, P.

Plumosus.—Beautiful climber, fern-like foliage. Pkt. 1s.

Plumosus, nanus.—Dwarf variety of the preceding, adapted for pots. Pkt. 1s.

Sprengeri.—A charming contrast to "plumosus," suitable for hanging baskets. Pkt. 1s.

AQUILEGIA, P.

Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long Spurred Hybrids.—All the best and brightest colours, 36 inches. Pkt. 6d.

AUBRETIA, P.

Large-flowered Hybrids.—Charming for massing with Yellow Alyssum and White Arabis; lovely mauve shades, 6 inches. Pkt. 1s.

AURICULA, P.

Saved from a very fine collection; numerous beautiful shades, 6 inches. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

ANTIRRHINUM MAJUS GRANDIFLORUM, P., 36 ins.

Cerise King.—Cerise pink, white throat and lip; Award of Merit, R.H.S. Pkt. 6d.

Orange Beauty.—Orange scarlet, gold lip; a lovely flower. Pkt. 6d.

Crimson King.—Beautiful crimson large flower. Pkt. 6d.

Feltham Beauty.—Deep rose-pink, white centre. Pkt. 6d.

Harmony.—Rich terra-cotta pink, with yellow centre. Pkt. 6d.

Peachblow.—Unique colour, central band rich golden yellow, merging to delicate pink. Pkt. 6d.

Pink Domino.—The flowers are bold and well formed.

The colouring, which is a very soft clear rose pink, is exactly the same tone throughout; 36 inches. Pkt. 6d.

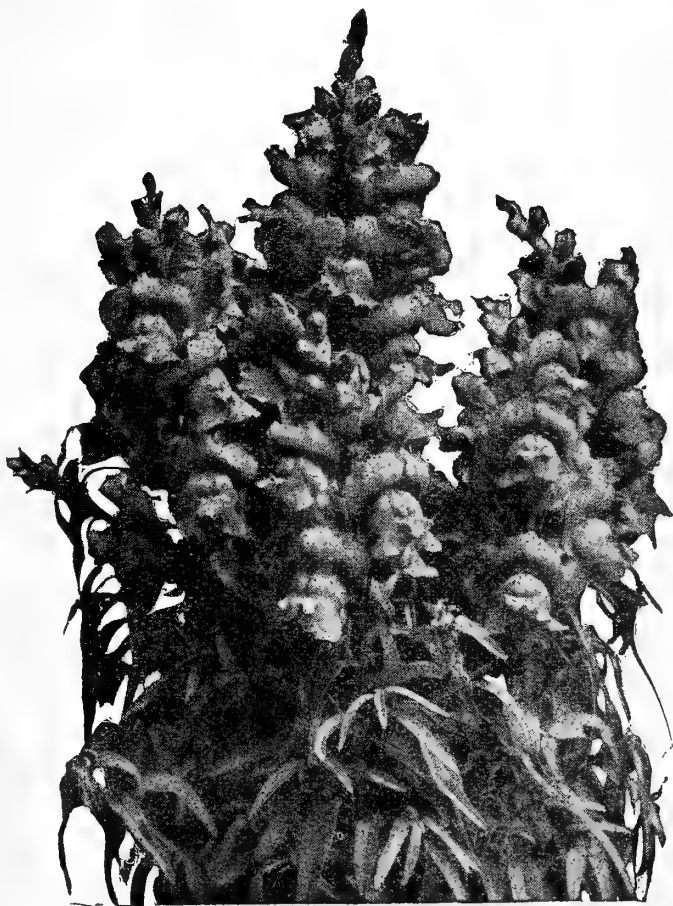
Queen Victoria.—The largest and best white. Pkt. 6d.

Rose King.—Immense flowers of a brilliant carmine rose, deepening towards the centre; this is a new and distinct shade. Pkt. 6d.

Torchlight.—Vivid orange, with yellow centre, tinted carmine. Pkt. 6d.

Yellow King.—Very fine deep yellow, large flower. Pkt. 6d.

Choice mixed. Pkt. 6d.



ANTIRRHINUM, NANUM GRANDIFLORUM; 18 inches.—Splendid class for Cut Blooms.

- Black Prince.—An excellent dark crimson, with very dark foliage. Pkt. 6d.
 Golden Monarch.—A very large flower, golden yellow. Pkt. 6d.
 Empress.—Rich velvety crimson, large flowers. Pkt. 6d.
 Madonna.—Introduced in 1923, flowers of a pure glistening white; very free flowering and compact. Pkt. 6d.
 Peace.—Lovely rose-pink, with salmon shading. Pkt. 6d.
 Radiance.—Flower presents three shades of rich salmon red, a real novelty. Pkt. 6d.
 Victory.—Rich terra-cotta orange flowers; really the best and largest in this section. Pkt. 6d.
 Choice mixed. Pkt. 6d.

ANTIRRHINUM, TOM THUMB; 9 inches.—Compact habit, fine bedding varieties.

- Black Prince.—Dark crimson flower, with dark foliage. Pkt. 6d.
 Beauty.—Lovely carmine rose. Pkt. 6d.
 Snowflake.—Splendid pure white. Pkt. 6d.
 Yellow Prince.—Soft yellow. Pkt. 6d.

ASTERS, A.

- Ostrich Plume.—A graceful Aster; flowers similar to Japanese Chrysanthemums; very fine for table decorations; 18 inches. In separate colours or mixed. Pkt. 6d.
 Giant Comet.—Elegant flowers; for a brilliant display they are unexcelled; 18 inches. In separate colours or mixed. Pkt. 6d.
 Victoria.—One of the best classes of Asters; petals curve outwards instead of folding in; 18 inches. In separate colours or mixed. Pkt. 6d.
 Early Hohenzollern.—Similar to Ostrich Plume, but much earlier; 20 inches. In separate colours or mixed. Pkt. 6d.
 Giant Branching.—Flowers large and very double, long stiff stems; a very useful Aster for decoration; 24 inches. In separate colours or mixed. Pkt. 6d.
 Marguerite.—Single flowered Aster; many beautiful colours; 20 inches. Pkt. 6d.
 Sunshine.—The quilled centres are golden in colour and are immediately surrounded by small florets which merge into white at the outer edges; of a branching habit, throwing long stems, which make it invaluable as a cut flower. In separate colours or mixed; 30 inches. Pkt. 6d.

ASTER, P.

- Michaelmas Daisy.—New large flowered, choice mixed; 36 inches. Pkt. 1s.

BALSAM, A.

- Camellia-flowered.—Extraordinary size, perfect form and many brilliant colours. Separate colours or mixed. Pkt. 6d.
 Double Prize.—This strain is very fine and well worth a trial. Pkt. 6d.

BARTONIA, A.

- Aurea.—A very showy annual, yellow flowers; 18 inches. Pkt. 6d.

BEGONIA, P.

- Single.—Gold medal strain, seed saved from hand fertilised flowers. Pkt. 2s.
 Double.—Gold medal strain; this superb strain is saved from an unequalled collection. Pkt. 2s. 6d.
 Semperflorens, fibrous-rooted Begonia.—Excellent for bedding or pot culture; 12 inches. Mixed colours, pkt. 2s.

BELLIS PERENNIS, P.

- Monstrosa grandiflora.—A strong robust variety of this old-fashioned English flower; 6 inches. Pkt. 6d.

BRACHYCOME or SWAN RIVER DAISY, A.

- Summer Beauty.—This novelty forms nice bushy plants, about 8 inches high, thickly bespangled with flowers of a soft mauve tint, with dark centre. Pkt. 1s.

- Star Blue and Star White.—Similar to above, covered with Cactus formed Stellata flowers. Pkt. 6d.

BROWALLIA ELATA, P.

- Speciosa Major.—A free-flowering perennial with bright blue flowers; 24 inches. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

CACALIA or TASSEL FLOWER, A.

- Coccinea.—Showy annual, flowers scarlet; good for bouquets, etc.; 18 inches. Pkt. 6d.

CALAMPELIS SCABRA, A.

- Aurea.—A pretty climber with orange-scarlet flowers. Pkt. 6d.

CALANDRINIA, A.

- Umbellata.—Excellent annual with bright rosy-crimson flowers; 18 inches. Pkt. 6d.

CALCEOLARIA, P.

- Covent Garden Strain.—This is a very fine strain; really magnificent pot plants; colours varied and beautiful. Pkt. 2s. 6d.

CALENDULA, A.

- Orange King Improved.—Extra large, very double flowers of a pure glowing orange colour; 18 inches. Pkt. 6d.

CALLIOPSIS or COREOPSIS, A.

- Drummondii.—Large golden yellow flowers; 18 inches. Pkt. 6d.

- The Garnet.—Crimson scarlet flowers in profusion; 24 inches. Pkt. 6d.

- Tom Thumb (Star of Fire).—Fiery red; 15 inches. Pkt. 6d.

- Fire King, compacta.—Deep bright scarlet; 20 inches. Pkt. 6d.

CAMPANULA, P.

- Pyramidalis, White and Blue.—A charming plant for beds or borders; very showy; 48 inches. Pkt. 6d.

CAMPANULA.

- Persicifolia, White and Blue.—One of the finest Campanulas, with large handsome bell-shaped flowers; 24 inches. Pkt. 6d.

- Carpatica, mixed colours.—Bell-shaped flowers; very free flowering; 12 inches. Pkt. 6d.

CANDYTUFT, A.

- Crimson.—Dark rich colour; 12 inches. Pkt. 6d.

- Purple.—A very rich colour; 12 inches. Pkt. 6d.

- White Empress.—Pure white, giant flowers; 12 inches. Pkt. 6d.

- Carmine.—A lovely shade; 12 inches. Pkt. 6d.

- Rose Cardinal.—Rich striking colour; 12 inches. Pkt. 6d.

CANNA, P.

- Choicest Mixed.—A very handsome and decorative plant. Will grow anywhere. Pkt. 1s.

CANTERBURY BELLS, B.

- These imposing biennials are profusely covered with bell-shaped flowers. 36 inches.

- Cup and Saucer Varieties; in separate colours and mixed colours. Pkt. 6d.

- Single Varieties; in separate colours and mixed colours. Pkt. 6d.

- Double Varieties; in separate colours and mixed colours. Pkt. 6d.

CARNATION, P.

- Plants raised from seed are more floriferous than those grown from cuttings or divisions.

- Our Selected Strains are sure to provide many varied and new shades, besides a great wealth of blooms.

- Double Border.—Useful for cutting or border masses, double and semi-double flowers; 24 inches. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

American Tree, Perpetual.—Saved from the newest and finest named varieties; 20 inches. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

Giant Chabaud.—Very free flowering, perpetual variety; separate colours or mixed; 24 inches. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

Giant Perfection.—An excellent strain producing a large percentage of double flowers; 24 inches. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

Margaret.—Generally treated as an annual; comes into flower very early; very fragrant; separate colours or mixed; 20 inches. Pkt. 1s.

CELOSIA, A.

Thompsoni *magnifica*.—An improved feathered Cockscomb, a splendid variety of colours; choice mixed. Pkt. 6d.

CENTAUREA, A.

Imperialis, Mixed.—A fine selection of brilliant colours; 30 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Montana.—A handsome perennial cornflower, blue and white varieties; 24 inches. Pkt. 6d.

CERASTIUM, P.

Tomentosum or Snow in Summer.—A perennial with ornamental foliage; very effective; 6 inches. Pkt. 6d.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, A.P.

Japanese Mountain.—Will flower same year from seed, produces a profusion of small graceful flowers in many different colours; 20 inches. Pkt. 1s.

Japanese Show Varieties.—Dishevelled petals. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

Chinese Show Varieties.—Incurved petals. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

Pompon Show Varieties.—Pkt. 1s. 6d.

Coronarium.—A vigorous growing class of branching habit; very useful for cutting. White, golden, purple and scarlet. Pkt. 6d.

Inodorum Snowball.—A lovely double white flower; 18 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Frutescens.—The French Marguerite; small white flowers in great profusion; 18 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Tricolor.—A very showy class, suitable for cut flowers; 18 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Leucanthemum, grandiflorum, or Ox-Eye Daisy.—One of the most useful garden flowers; 30 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Leucanthemum, Maximum, Shasta Daisy.—The most free flowering variety; large and refined flowers; 30 inches. Pkt. 6d.

CINERARIA, P.

Prize Exhibition Strain.—This class contains a splendid selection of colours; useful as pot plants; 18 inches. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

Stella.—A distinct variety, tall growing; flowers like a single Cactus Dahlia; 24 inches. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

Cactus Blue.—Very distinct, clear blue, twisted petals; 18 inches. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

CLARKIA, A.

Elegans Dorothy, fl. pl.—Colour of well-known D. Perkins rose; 20 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Elegans Ruby King, fl. pl.—Beautiful shade of ruby red; 30 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Elegans Salmon Queen, fl. pl.—Lovely salmon pink; 24 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Elegans, fl. pl., Purple Prince.—Fine rich purple, very double; 24 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Elegans, fl. pl., Queen Mary.—Lovely rose-carmine; very bright colour; 24 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Elegans, fl. pl., Vesuvius.—Orange-scarlet; a very showy flower; 24 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Mixed Colours.—Selection of the finest double varieties; 24 inches. Pkt. 6d.

CLEMATIS, P.

Jackmanii, Choice Hybrids.—A splendid climber; various colours. Pkt. 1s.

CLIANTHUS, P.

Dampieri, Glory Pea of Australia.—Lovely scarlet flowers with dark centre; sow seed where plants are to grow; 24 inches. Pkt. 2s.

COBÆA, SCANDENS, P.

A handsome climber; large bell-shaped flowers; purple and white varieties. Pkt. 6d.

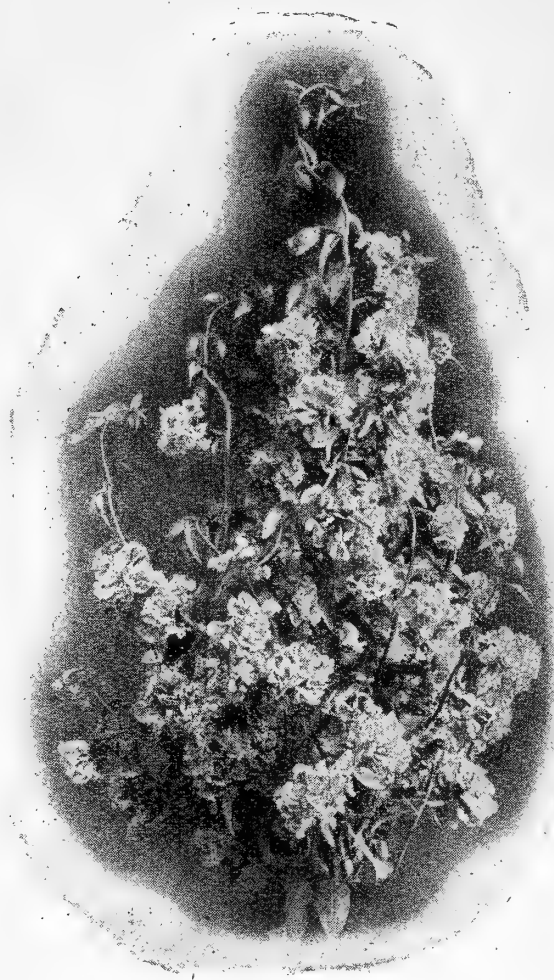
COCKSCOMB, A.

Crimson Exhibition.—A handsome strain from prize flowers; 12 inches. Pkt. 1s.

COLEUS, P.

Giant Exhibition.—A magnificent strain of these lovely foliage plants; 30 inches. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

Invincible Croton-Leaved.—A fine type of Coleus of upright habit, with drooping lacinated leaves; highly coloured. Pkt. 1s. 6d.



Clarkia—Elegans Queen Mary.

COLLINSIA, A.

Bicolor.—Lilac and white flowers; very effective; 9 inches. Pkt. 6d.

CONVOLVULUS, A.

Major.—Beautiful climber; in all the richest and most brilliant shades. Pkt. 6d.

Minor.—A lovely bedding or border plant; 12 inches. Pkt. 6d.

CORDYLINE, P.

Dracæna.—Exceedingly handsome foliage plant for stoeps, etc.; 36 inches. Pkt. 1s.

COSMEA, A.

New Giant Hybrids.—A selection of all the latest and finest shades; 36 inches. Pkt. 6d.

COWSLIP, P.

Yellow.—A lovely old-fashioned flower; sweet-scented; 9 inches. Pkt. 1s.

CYCLAMEN, P.

Persicum giganteum.—Extra choice winter flowering bulbous plants, easily grown from seed; 9 inches. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

Papilio Butterfly Variety.—A distinct new variety; mixed colours; 12 inches. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

CYANUS, A.

Minor, Blue, White and Pink.—A popular and useful flower for decorative purposes; 30 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Minor, Emperor William.—Large deep blue flowers; a general favourite; 28 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Minor, fl. pl., Blue.—Very suitable for cutting; 24 inches. Pkt. 6d.

DAHLIA, P.

These bulbous plants can easily be grown from seed: our strains are perfect; 36-60 inches.

Double Mixed.—Pkt. 1s.

Double Pom-Pom.—Very choice. Pkt. 1s.

Double Cactus.—Large flowered, mixed. Pkt. 1s.

Collarette, Dobbie's Strain.—A distinct new variety. Pkt. 1s.

Giant Perfection.—Single flowered, mixed. Pkt. 1s.

Peter Pan.—A unique class of Dahlia, about 12-18 inches high, presenting a most varied combination of colours. Pkt. 1s.

Stella.—A single flowered Dahlia with a varied range of colour. The re-curved petals show both sides, the under side usually being marbled. The blooms are borne on long stiff stems, which make it a very valuable cut flower; 24 inches. Pkt. 1s.

DELPHINIUM, P.

These perennial varieties furnish us with flowers of striking beauty and charming shades. Our strains are specially selected for us, and we can assure our customers of getting some perfect and handsome spikes.

Kelway's Choice Show.—Very beautiful strain, with handsome flower spikes; in separate colours or mixed; 48 inches. Pkt. 1s.

Formosum.—Rich blue flowers, exceedingly effective; 36 inches. Pkt. 1s.

Blue Butterfly Improved (Annual).—A brilliant blue of compact growth; 16 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Blue Gem.—Annual variety; 12-14 inches. The flower is large and of a beautiful deep blue. Pkt. 1s.

Rev. E. Lascelles.—Flowers large and double, deep blue with white centre; 36 inches. Pkt. 1s.

Belladonna, Cliveden Beauty.—Larger and taller than the old Belladonna; lovely pale blue; 48 inches. Pkt. 1s.

Zalil.—Sulphur yellow, very fine tall hardy, perennial; 48 inches. Pkt. 1s.

DIANTHUS, B.

Chinensis, Single or Double Mixed.—Clusters of flowers of varied colours, resembling Carnations; 15 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Heddewigii, Single or Double Mixed.—A lovely selection of brilliant colours, very effective for masses; 12 inches. Pkt. 6d.

DIGITALIS, P.

Foxglove, Mixed.—A splendid mixture of all colours; 48 inches. Pkt. 6d.

DIMORPHOTHECA, A.

Aurantiaca, Orange Daisy.—Gorgeous flowers produced in profusion with neat foliage; 12 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Eklonis.—New plant from Egypt; bears large star-shaped pure white flowers on long stems; highly decorative. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

EDELWEISS, P.

This hardy Alpine plant is best treated as an annual; very fine for rockeries, etc.; silvery white flowers; 6 inches. Pkt. 6d.

ERIGERON, P.

Speciosus (Midsummer Daisy).—A pleasing shade of pale mauve flowers, with golden centres; 18 inches. Pkt. 6d.

ERYNGIUM, P.

Planum.—A species of Sea Holly; abundant flower heads of pale blue; excellent for cutting; 24 inches. Pkt. 1s.

ERYSIMUM, B.

Perowskianum.—A lovely early flowering plant with orange-coloured flowers; very effective for borders; 12 inches. Pkt. 6d.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA, A.

California Rainbow Strain.—New large-flowering erect type, containing a large percentage of new shades, including soft pink, scarlet chrome, copper red, claret, mauve and royal purple; 24 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Alba, fl. pl.—Lovely ivory white double flowers; 18 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Carmine King.—Very large flowered; a very effective shade for massing; 12 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Mandarin.—Flowers orange-scarlet; 18 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Crocea, fl. pl.—Fine double orange flowers, almost like a Marechal Niel Rose; 18 inches. Pkt. 6d.

EUTOCA, A.

Viscida.—Profuse blooming annual, suitable for bees; blue flowers; 12 inches. Pkt. 6d.



Geum, Mrs. Bradshaw.

FERNS, P.

Finest Mixed.—Spores of the most suitable for Rhodesia; many new varieties. Pkt. 1s.

FRANCOA, P.

Ramosa (Bridal Wreath).—Lovely white flowers; useful for table decorations; 30 inches. Pkt. 1s.

FREESIA, P.

Choice Hybrids.—Many beautiful new colours; flowers from seed the first year; 12 inches. Pkt. 1s.

Refracta alba.—Pure white; 12 inches. Pkt. 6d.

FUCHSIA, P.

Choice Mixed.—Saved from the finest single and double varieties; seedlings bloom freely first year. Pkt. 2s. 6d.

Corymbiflora.—Free flowering variety; long scarlet flowers in clusters. Pkt. 2s. 6d.

GALEGA, P.

Officinalis.—A hardy plant; flowers lilac and white; very floriferous; 24 inches. Pkt. 6d.

GENTIANA, P.

Acaulis.—Useful plant for rockeries; trumpet-shaped blue flowers; 4 inches. Pkt. 6d.

GERANIUM, P.

Large Flowered, Mixed.—Our seed has been saved from the best varieties; 12 inches. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

GERBERA, P.

Jamesoni (Transvaal Daisy).—Flowers of a brilliant and intense scarlet; choice selection; 12 inches. Pkt. 1s.

Jamesonii Hybrid.—A hybrid of the foregoing; delicately coloured flowers; 15 inches. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

GEUM, P.

Mrs. Bradshaw.—Orange-scarlet flowers; very double; the finest variety of Geums; 18 inches. Pkt. 1s.



Gilia coronopifolia.

GAILLARDIA, P.

Picta, Lorenziana.—Choice double variety; numerous shades, yellow to scarlet; 18 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Grandiflora, The King.—Vivid crimson centre, wide yellow margin; 20 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Grandiflora Dazzler.—A variety producing much larger flowers than the ordinary, bright golden yellow with maroon red centre; 24 inches. Pkt. 1s.

Choice Mixed.—Saved from newest perennial varieties; 18 inches. Pkt. 6d.

GILIA, A.

Coronopifolia.—A very striking plant; spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers, with Larkspur foliage; 48 inches. Pkt. 1s.

Beyreichi Hybrids.—Similar to *G. coronopifolia*, but more branching; in three colours, yellow, pink and light scarlet, all prettily spotted; 36-48 inches. Pkt. 1s.

GLADIOLUS, P.

Childsii Hybrids.—Extra choice; saved from selected flowers; 36 inches. Pkt. 1s.

Celebrated Prize (Kelway's).—Very choice mixture; 36 inches. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

Wonder Hybrids.—Flowers within four months of sowing; a magnificent strain; 24 inches. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

GLOXINIA, P.

Grandiflora, Choicest Hybrids.—Enormous flowers, brilliant in colour and beautifully marked; 18 inches. Pkt. 2s. 6d.

GODETIA, A.

Bridesmaid.—A pleasing shade, rose and white; 15 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Crimson Glow.—Intense crimson flowers, produced in large clusters; 12 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Duchess of Albany.—Large pure white flowers; 18 inches. Pkt. 6d.

HELENIUM, P.

Riverton Gem.—A beautiful perennial; crimson and gold flowers; 40 inches. Pkt. 1s.

HELICHRYSUM, A.

Monstrosum.—Handsome everlasting double flowers, in various colours; useful for winter decoration; 24 inches. Pkt. 6d.

HELIOTROPIUM, P.

Régale.—Dwarf giant-flowered Heliotrope, large masses of bloom; 18 inches. Pkt. 1s.

HEUCHERA, P.

Choice Hybrids.—Lovely perennial for rockery or border; every shade from white to crimson; 18 inches. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

HIBISCUS, P.

Hybridus, grandiflorus.—New race of large flowered Hibiscus, beautiful mixture of reds, pinks, white and clear rose; 60 inches. Pkt. 1s.



Larkspur, Stock Flowered, Rosy Scarlet.

Mandarin.—Sulphur colour, dwarf and compact; 12 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Schamini, fl. pl.—Lovely bright rose; very fine for cutting; 24 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Finest Mixed Colours.—All the newest and best shades; 12 inches. Pkt. 6d.

GYPSOPHILA, A.

Elegans, grandiflora.—Feathery white flowers; highly decorative; 18 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Elegans, Carminea.—Pretty pink variety, similar in habit to foregoing; 18 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Paniculata, perennial variety.—Graceful branched panicles of small white flowers; 30 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Paniculata, fl. pl.—Similar to the ordinary G. Pan., but double flowers; 30 inches. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

HAWKWEED, A.

A free-flowering annual, with starry semi-double flowers (pink, white, yellow, silver); 18 inches. Pkt. 6d.

HOLLYHOCK, P.

Chater's Double.—A magnificent strain producing large double flowers closely set on long stems. Collection, 12 separate colours, 4s.

Double.—Saved from Chater's best varieties; makes a lovely background; 48-60 inches. Pkt. 1s.

Single.—Choice mixed varieties; 48 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Allegheny Mammoth.—Distinct variety; splendid rich colours; 40 inches. Pkt. 1s.

HONESTY, P.

Purple and White Varieties.—Chiefly grown for its shining silvery seed-pods; useful for winter decoration; 24 inches. Pkt. 6d.

HONEYSUCKLE, P.

Red and White Varieties.—A beautiful climber for trellis work; grows easily from seed. Pkt. 6d.

HUMEA, A.

Elegans.—Sweet-scented foliage plant; purple-brown flowers; 48 inches. Pkt. 1s.

HUMULUS, A.

Japonicus Variegatus, Annual Hop.—A vigorous grower, with beautiful variegated leaves; 10 feet. Pkt. 6d.

HUNNEMANNIA, P.

Fumariæfolia.—Lovely feathery foliage and charming buttercup-yellow flowers; must be sown in situ; 18 inches. Pkt. 6d.

IMPATIENS, P.

Holstii Hybrids.—Lovely vermilion red; species from East Africa; 18 inches. Pkt. 1s.

IPOMŒA, P.

Grandiflora alba (Moon-flower).—A vigorous climber; beautiful pure white flowers; 8 feet. Pkt. 6d.

Imperialis (Japanese Convolvulus).—Large waxy flowers; very elegant; strong grower; mixed shades; 10 feet. Pkt. 6d.

Leari.—The gem of Ipomœas; dazzling rich blue flowers; 10 feet. Pkt. 6d.

KOCHIA, A.

Summer Cypress, Childsi.—A great improvement on the type, compact and more hardy; 30 inches. Pkt. 6d.

LARKSPUR, A.

These annual Delphiniums form one of the finest decorative plants for Rhodesia. Our strains are specially selected.

Hyacinth-flowered.—Giant variety; spikes closely set with flowers, in separate colours; 36 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Emperor.—Very elegant candelabra habit with short branches; in mixture or separate colours; 36 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Stock-flowered.—In many charming shades; useful for cut flowers; 36 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Stock-flowered, Rosy Scarlet.—Tall handsome variety, lovely pleasing colour; 36 inches. Pkt. 6d.



Lavatera, Splendens, White and Rose Varieties.

IPOMOPSIS, A.

Choice mixed; showy annuals producing long spikes of various coloured flowers; 30 inches. Pkt. 6d.

IRIS, P.

Californian.—Many new and brilliant shades can be raised from this select strain; 18 inches. Pkt. 1s.

JACOBŒA, A.

Mixed Colours.—A strong growing annual; useful as a cut flower; 28 inches. Pkt. 6d.

KAULFUSSIA, A.

Amelloides.—An excellent plant for edging; blue and crimson shades; 6 inches. Pkt. 6d.

LAVATERA, A.

Splendens, White and Rose Varieties.—Lovely annual; extremely useful for cutting; 36 inches. Pkt. 6d.

LAVENDER, P.

Sweet-scented perennial; 36 inches. Pkt. 6d.

LEPTOSYNE, A.

Stillmani.—Free-flowering bright yellow Marguerite; flowers five weeks after sowing; 18 inches. Pkt. 6d.

LIMNANTHES, A.

Douglasii.—Delicately fragrant annual; yellow and white flowers; 6 inches. Pkt. 6d.

LINARIA, A.

Maroccana Excelsior.—A suitable annual for bouquets and table decoration; many bright colours; 18 inches. Pkt. 6d.

LINUM, A.

Grandiflorum.—An elegant free-flowering annual, blue and scarlet varieties; 12 inches. Pkt. 6d.

LOBELIA, A.

Crystal Palace.—The finest dark blue variety; forms dense heads of flowers; excellent for borders; 6 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Gracilis.—A rich blue trailing variety; suitable for hanging baskets. Pkt. 1s.

Cardinalis, Queen Victoria.—Perennial variety; scarlet flowers and dark green foliage; 20 inches. Pkt. 1s.

LOPHOSPERMUM, P.

Scandens.—A hardy climber, with bright orange flowers; 6 feet. Pkt. 6d.

LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING. See *Amaranthus*.**LUPINUS, A.**

Hartwegii.—A great improvement on the old variety; many charming colours, in mixture or separate colours; 36 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Polyphyllus.—A valuable race of perennial Lupins, with lovely long spikes, delicately perfumed flowers; in various shades or mixed colours; 40 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Arboreus or Tree Lupin.—Perennial bush variety; white and yellow shades; 4 feet to 6 feet. Pkt. 6d.

Elliott's Sweet-Scented, perennial.—Hands some spikes of self or bi-coloured flowers; deliciously scented; 36 inches. Pkt. 1s.

LYCHNIS, P.

Arkwrightii.—New variety; rich, effective colours; 30-36 inches. Pkt. 1s.

MALOPE, A.

Grandiflora.—Showy border annual; mixed colours; 24 inches. Pkt. 6d.

MALVA, P.

Moschata.—Free flowering perennial, rose and white varieties, useful for massing; 24 inches. Pkt. 6d.

MARIGOLD, A.

African, Lemon, Prize Strain.—Very large and perfect; 30 inches. Pkt. 6d.

African, Orange, Prize Strain.—Extremely large heads of a bright colour; 30 inches. Pkt. 6d.

French, Dwarf.—Gold striped; exceedingly showy; 12 inches. Pkt. 6d.

French, Tall.—Gold striped; very special selection of extra large flowers; 24 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Legion of Honour.—Single variety; golden-yellow, with purple blotches; 16 inches. Pkt. 6d.

MARVEL OF PERU, P.

Mixed Colours.—Bushy perennial, producing masses of varied coloured flowers; 24 inches. Pkt. 6d.

MATHIOLA BICORNIS, A.

Evening-scented Stock.—An exquisitely perfumed annual, with lilac flowers; 12 inches. Pkt. 6d.

MATRICARIA, P.

Golden Ball.—Beautiful perennial of compact habit, with double golden-yellow flowers; 15 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Silver Ball.—Makes a pretty contrast with Golden Ball; milky white double flowers; 12 inches. Pkt. 6d.

MAURANDIA, A.

Barclayana, Mixed.—A long flowering climber. Pkt. 6d.

MECONOPSIS, P.

Cambrica, fl. pl. (Welsh Poppy).—Very showy pale yellow flowers; 12 inches. Pkt. 1s.

Integrifolia (Thibet Poppy).—Beautiful soft clear shade of primrose yellow; 14 inches. Pkt. 2s.

MEDEOLA, P.

Asparagoides (*Smilax*).—Perennial climber, easily grown from seed. Pkt. 6d.

MELIANTHUS, P.

Major (Honey Flower).—Ornamental perennial with fern-like foliage; 30 inches. Pkt. 6d.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM, A.

Cordifolium.—A dwarf edging plant, suitable for rockeries; 6 inches. Pkt. 6d.

MIGNONETTE, A.

This grand old garden flower in the following varieties: Sweet-Scented, Giant Machet, Red Giant and Orange Queen; 12 to 24 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Pyramidalis, "Triumph."—Strong, vigorous grower, with extra long and large spikes; 18 inches. Pkt. 6d.

MIMOSA, P.

Pudica (Sensitive Plant).—A curious foliaged plant; leaves close if touched; 6 inches. Pkt. 6d.

MIMULUS, P.

Moschatus (Musk).—Well-known pot plant; 6 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Tigrinus.—Spotted and blotched flowers on yellow ground; 6 inches. Pkt. 6d.

MINA LOBATA, A.

An attractive free-flowering climber, flowers changing from vivid red to yellow. Pkt. 6d.

MYOSOTIS, A.

Alpestris Blue Eyes.—Bright blue flowers in clusters; 6 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Alpestris Victoria.—Rose-coloured flowers; 6 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Sylvatica.—Spreading habit; very free-flowering; 12 inches. Pkt. 1s.

MYRTLE, P.

Well-known sweet-scented shrub, with white flowers. Pkt. 6d.

NASTURTIUM, A.

Tall.—Beautiful climbers, in eight separate colours or mixed shades; only the latest varieties supplied. Pkt. 6d.

Tom Thumb.—Intensely free-flowering bushy habit, in eight separate colours or mixed shades. Pkt. 6d.

Queen of T. T.—Flowers bright crimson, with variegated foliage. Pkt. 6d.

Liliput.—A distinct variety; brilliant flowers in various shades. Pkt. 6d.

NEMESIA, A.

Strumosa Suttonii.—An excellent annual; much improved strain. Pkt. 1s.

Blue Gem Improved.—Forget-me-not blue of compact habit. Pkt. 6d.

NEMOPHILA, A.

Insignis.—Beautiful bright blue flowers; 6 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Maculata.—White flowers spotted deep violet; 6 inches. Pkt. 6d.

NICOTIANA, A.

Affinis.—Sweet-scented long white flowers; 36 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Sanderæ Hybrids.—Free-flowering; mixed colours; 36 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Sanderæ, Crimson King.—A dark velvety crimson; 48 inches. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

NIGELLA, A.

Damascena (Devil in the Bush).—Single and double light blue flowers; 18 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Hispanica (Love in a Mist).—The well-known blue annual; 16 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Miss Jekyll.—True bright corn-flower blue; the best variety; 18 inches. Pkt. 6d.

GENOTHERA, A.

Drummondii.—A fine hardy annual, with pale yellow flowers; 20 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Odorato (Evening Primrose).—An excellent border flower; colour rich yellow; 48 inches. Pkt. 6d.

OXALIS, P.

Tropaeoloides.—Excellent rockery plant; flowers yellow; foliage brown; 4 inches. Pkt. 1s.

PANSY, P.

Masterpiece.—Very fine blooms, beautifully blotched and curled; rich colours. Pkt. 1s.

Trimardeau Parisian.—Very showy strain of *Trimardeau*; fine large flowers. Pkt. 6d.

Heath's Strain.—Extremely large flowers, mostly reddish brown. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

Imperial.—An excellent strain of fancy Pansies. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

PETUNIA, A.

Grandiflora, Exhibition Strain.—Large flowered type; great variety of colours; 16 inches. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

Grandiflora, *Fimbriata*.—Fringed varieties in splendid mixture; 16 inches. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

Grandiflora, Choice Double.—Very grand strain with extra large flowers; 16 inches. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

Grandiflora, *Fimbriata*, fl. pl.—Extra choice double fringed; 16 inches. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

Grandiflora.—Separate colours, lilac rose, violet blotched white, white tinted throat, and deep carmine. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

Splendid Mixed, from selected strain. Pkt. 6d.

PHLOX, A.

Drummondii, *Grandiflora*, Choice Mixed.—This strain is unsurpassed for brilliant shades of every colour; 18 inches. Pkt. 6d.



Mignonette, Pyramidalis, Triumph.

Matchless.—The finest exhibition or market variety; great range of colours. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

Crested and Curled.—A beautiful new type; flowers are finely curled and fringed. Pkt. 1s.

Bedding varieties in eight separate colours. Pkt. 6d.

PAPAVER, P.

Nudicaule (*Excelsior* Strain).—Re-selected strain; many new and beautiful colours; 18 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Sunbeam.—A much improved Iceland Poppy, both in variety of shades and length of stems. Pkt. 1s.

Oriental Hybrids.—A very fine mixture from all the best-named varieties; 36 inches. Pkt. 6d.

PELARGONIUM, P.

Fancy Varieties.—Saved from the finest French collection. Pkt. 2s. 6d.

Zonale, Single and Double.—Choicest; saved from the newest varieties. Pkt. 2s. 6d.

Ivy-Leaved.—Finest mixed. Pkt. 2s.

PENSTEMON, A.

Giant Monarch.—Blooms of great size, and range in colour from white to deep scarlet; 24 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Grandiflorum, *Excelsior*.—A much-improved strain of this favourite flower; 24 inches. Pkt. 1s.

Drummondii, *Grandiflora*.—In eight separate colours; 16 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Drummondii, *Cuspidata*.—Star-shaped flowers of every shade; 16 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Drummondii, *Decussata*.—The perennial variety, from exhibition strains only; seed is very slow in germinating; 30 inches. Pkt. 1s.

PICOTEE, P.

Choice Mixed.—Saved from stage plants; very free-flowering; 24 inches. Pkt. 1s.

PINK, P.

Perpetual Flowering.—A new strain of this old English flower; good variety of colour; large semi-double and single flowers; 15 inches. Pkt. 1s.

Mrs. Sinkins.—A beautiful pure white hybrid; very fragrant; 18 inches. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

POLYANTHUS, P.

Superb Strain.—Saved from a choice collection of show flowers of fine form and rich colours; 9 inches. Pkt. 2s.

Primrose (*Bunch-flowered Primrose*).—The finest strain procurable; 9 inches. Pkt. 2s. 6d.

POPPY, A.

- Carnation.—Flowers double; a lovely mixture of colours; 16 inches. Pkt. 6d.
 Dwarf French.—Useful for cutting; double and semi-double flowers; 14 inches. Pkt. 6d.
 Mikado.—Striped Japanese Poppy, double flowers; 30 inches. Pkt. 6d.
 Snowdrift.—A magnificent pure white double; very free-flowering; 30 inches. Pkt. 6d.
 Shirley.—Charming mixture of 18 colours; very select strain; 24 inches. Pkt. 6d.
 Tulip.—Flowers of a vivid scarlet, resembling a Tulip; one of the finest; 16 inches. Pkt. 6d.

PORTULACA, A.

- Choice Single.—A lovely carpet flower; mixed colours; 6 inches. Pkt. 6d.
 Choice Double.—Similar to Single variety, but large percentage of flowers are double; 6 inches. Pkt. 1s.

POTENTILLA, P.

- Single and Double Mixed.—A free-flowering perennial of various shades of yellow and rich brown; 12 inches. Pkt. 1s.

RANUNCULUS, P.

- Florentine Giant Flowered.—Strong and vigorous in habit, with tall stems of bloom 18 to 24 inches in height, each individual flower very large, generally 4 to 5 inches in diameter. The colours are most varied. Seedlings will bloom the first year, but will be at their best the second year; 24 inches. Pkt. 1s.

REHMANNIA, P.

- Angulata.—A beautiful perennial from China; flowers 3 inches in diameter, rosy-purple with yellow throat, spotted with deep purple; 36 inches. Pkt. 1s.

RHODANTHE, A.

- Rose, Crimson and White.—A lovely everlasting for winter decoration; 12 inches. Pkt. 6d.

RICINUS, A.

- Duchess of Edinburgh.—Dark purple stem and leaves; 4 feet. Pkt. 6d.
 Gibsonii.—Dark attractive foliage; 5 feet. Pkt. 6d.

***Phlox, Drummondii Grandiflora*****PRIMROSE, P.**

- Dean's Hybrids.—A splendid strain of the brightest shades; 4 inches. Pkt. 1s. 6d.
 Blue Primrose.—A unique strain of these delightful flowers, ranging from pale to rich deep blue; 8 inches. Pkt. 2s. 6d.

PRIMULA, P.

- Sinensis Fimbriata, Choice Double Mixed.—In splendid mixture of all the finest named varieties; 9 inches. Pkt. 2s.
 Sinensis Fimbriata, Choice Single Mixed, including the finest varieties from a choice English collection; 9 inches. Pkt. 2s.
 Stellata.—A very choice mixture of Star Primulas. Pkt. 2s.
 Malacoides.—Of branching habit; an ideal pot plant; white, lilac and pink. Pkt. 2s.
 Obconica, Choice Mixed.—Very vigorous variety; fine large flowers. Pkt. 2s.
 Kewensis.—Bright yellow flowers in whorles; sweet-scented; 15 inches. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

PYRETHRUM, P.

- Aureum.—The true Golden Feather; an excellent ornamental plant; 12 inches. Pkt. 6d.
 Roseum, Choice Hybrids.—Saved from a splendid collection; 20 inches. Pkt. 1s.

RIVINIA, P.

- Humilis.—Ornamental perennial; drooping racemes of white flowers, succeeded by small Red Currant-like fruit; 30 inches. Pkt. 1s.

ROCKET, P.

- Sweet, White and Purple.—Well-known sweet-scented perennial; 24 inches. Pkt. 6d.

ROMNEYA, P.

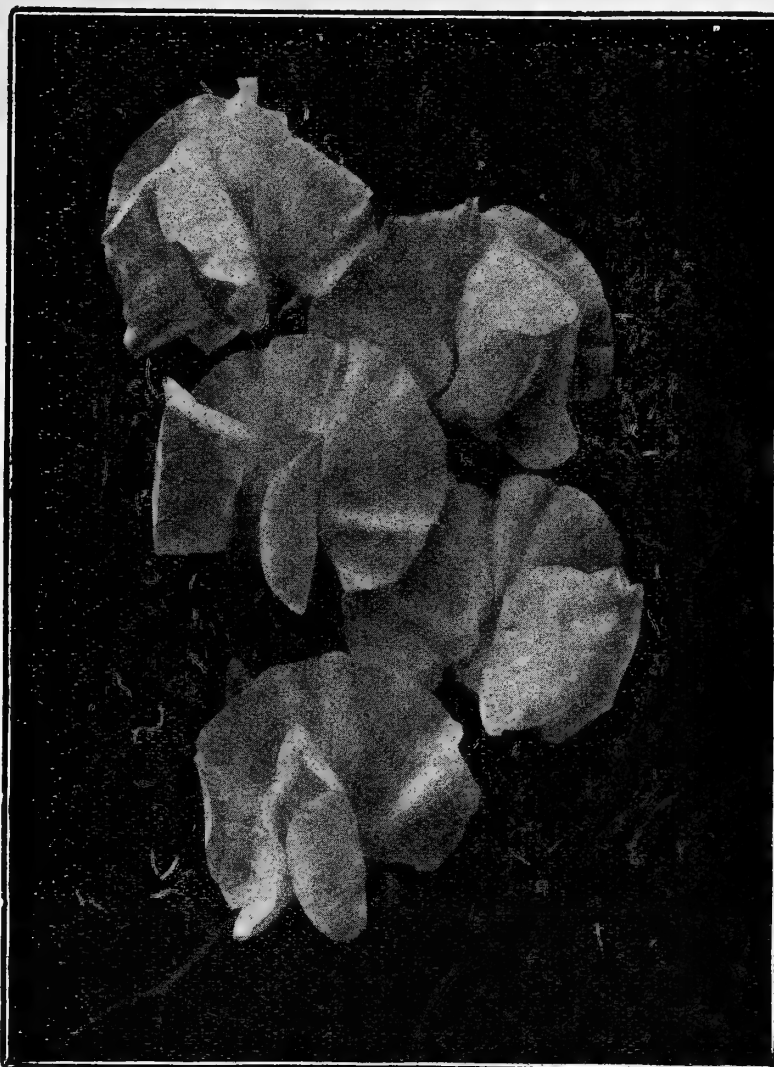
- Coulteri (Californian Bush Poppy).—A tall perennial producing snow-white Poppy-like flowers; 40 inches. Pkt. 1s.

ROSE, P.

- Fairy Rose.—Easily raised from seed; flowers in three months from date of sowing; the small bushes are literally covered with bunches of double and semi-double flowers; 18 inches. Pkt. 1s.

RUDBECKIA, A.

- Bicolor superba, annual.—Yellow, with large velvety-brown centre, brown disc; very useful for cutting; 20 inches. Pkt. 6d.
 Purpurea.—A handsome perennial flower with dark centre and deep purplish rose petals; 40 inches. Pkt. 1s.



"Albury Lavender."

Sweet Peas.

SUMMER AND WINTER FLOWERING.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS FOR WINTER FLOWERING.

In whatever way Sweet Peas are grown, the soil must previously be well and deeply dug, watered abundantly and well supplied with plant food. The trench should be at least 3 feet deep and 18 inches wide. Allow the soil to settle for two to three weeks before sowing the seeds. Before planting thoroughly soak the soil and allow to drain. Then place the seeds in the ground 1 inch deep and 6 to 8 inches apart. After germination has taken place, care must be taken to avoid weak growth. Build up sturdy robust plants before the cold weather sets in, that they may stand the winter successfully. During the cooler months care must be exercised

in watering. Water thoroughly when required; apply during the warmest part of the morning or during the early afternoon. Care should be taken that the water applied is not drawn direct from the well, otherwise the roots may be chilled. Apply water or liquid manure, well away from the stem. A mulch of stable manure will be found beneficial in conserving moisture. As soon as the seedlings commence to throw out tendrils they require supports; small twiggy branches are the best. Arrangements should then be made for the final supports.

Cultivate frequently, water copiously when necessary, apply fertilisers sparingly. Never apply liquid fertilisers when plants are dry. Do not allow seed pods to form if good and continuous flowering is desired.

Sow from January to April.

LIST OF SELECTED VARIETIES.

Albury Beauty	...	Rich salmon
Albury Carmine	...	Rich deep carmine
Albury Lavender	...	Lavender, well waved
Blue Bird	...	Medium blue
Blue Flake	...	A lovely blue
Blue Picotee	...	Nearly white, daintily edged violet blue
Californian Blue	...	The brightest blue
Conspicuous	...	Dark rosy red
Concord Countess	...	Pale pink
Concord Superb	...	Cerise red, brilliant colour
Concord Purple	...	A medium purple
Daisy Motte	...	Snow-white, waved
Early Field Daisy	...	White, picoteed pink
Elfin Maroon	...	A deep rich shade
Elfin New White	...	An exceptionally good white
Elfin Cream	...	One of the best creams, nicely waved
Fascination	...	Cream shaded bluish-pink
Louise Gude	...	Delightful rose pink
Lilac Gem	...	Lilac colour, shaded
Motte's Crimson	...	Crimson, long stems
Marie Cheslyn	...	Creamy pink, tinted salmon
Motte's Mauve	...	The best mauve
Maid Marion	...	Carmine red
Madonna	...	Snow-white
Motte's Frilled Pink	...	Soft pink, very waved

Painted Finch	...	Lilac and lavender
Thalia Motte	...	Glowing crimson, sun-proof
Vulcan	...	Dazzling orange-scarlet; does not burn with the hottest sun
Yarrowa	...	Deep rose-pink, wings bluish pink

Pkt. 9d. Collection (6 varieties), 3s. 6d.

Collection (12 varieties), 6s.

RHODESIA PRIZE, a high-class strain of Spencer's true waved varieties. Pkt. 1s., oz. 2s. 6d.

Summer Flowering.

We do not recommend planting these on a large scale, as the heavy rains spoil all the beauty of the blooms. Cultural directions are similar to the winter varieties, but sow in August or September.

Collection (12 named varieties), 6s.

Collection (6 named varieties), 3s. 6d.

Special Mixture containing all the recent introductions. Pkt. 1s., oz. 2s. 6d.

A Table for Planters.

Showing the number of plants required per statute acre at given distances.

Distance apart	No. plants	Distance apart	No. plants	Distance apart	No. plants
12 x 1 in.	522,720	30 x 24 in.	8,712	60 x 60 in.	1,743
12 x 3 "	174,240	30 x 30 "	6,970	8 x 1 ft.	5,445
12 x 12 "	43,560	36 x 3 "	58,080	8 x 3 "	1,815
16 x 1 "	392,040	36 x 12 "	14,520	8 x 8 "	680
18 x 1 "	348,480	36 x 18 "	9,680	10 x 1 "	4,356
18 x 3 "	116,160	36 x 24 "	7,260	10 x 6 "	726
18 x 12 "	29,040	36 x 36 "	4,840	10 x 10 "	435
18 x 18 "	19,360	42 x 12 "	12,446	12 x 1 "	3,630
20 x 1 "	313,635	42 x 24 "	6,223	12 x 5 "	736
20 x 20 "	15,681	42 x 36 "	4,148	12 x 12 "	302
24 x 1 "	261,360	48 x 12 "	10,890	16 x 1 "	2,722
24 x 18 "	15,520	48 x 18 "	7,790	16 x 16 "	170
24 x 24 "	10,890	48 x 24 "	5,445	18 x 18 "	134
30 x 1 "	209,088	48 x 30 "	4,356	20 x 20 "	108
30 x 6 "	34,848	48 x 36 "	3,630	22 x 22 "	90
30 x 12 "	17,424	48 x 48 "	2,723	25 x 25 "	69
30 x 16 "	13,068	60 x 36 "	2,901	30 x 30 "	48
30 x 20 "	10,454	60 x 48 "	2,178	35 x 35 "	35

SALPIGLOSSIS, A.

Grandiflora, Mixed.—True large flowered; great variety of colours; 36 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Emperor.—Upright habit; separate or mixed colours; 36 inches. Pkt. 6d.

SCHIZANTHUS, A.

Hybridus Grandiflorus.—A reliable winter flower; a very fine strain of this showy annual; great variety of colours; 18 inches. Pkt. 6d.



Salpiglossis, Emperor.

SALVIA, P.

Farinacea.—Long spikes of light bright lavender; 30 inches. Pkt. 1s.

Patens.—A lovely variety for massing; bright blue flowers; 30 inches. Pkt. 1s.

Splendens ("Fireball").—Gorgeous spikes of a dazzling scarlet; extremely floriferous; 16 inches. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

Splendens ("Triumph").—Early flowering; rich velvety scarlet; very large flowers; 24 inches. Pkt. 1s.

SAPONARIA, A.

Vaccaria.—Pale Rose or White; useful for cut flowers; tall and feathery; 24 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Calabrica.—Starry pink flowers; excellent for beds; 6 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Ocymoides splendens.—A trailing rose-coloured perennial; suitable for rockeries. Pkt. 6d.

SCABIOUS, P.A.

Azure Fairy.—A rich pale blue; very large flower; 36 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Fire King.—Rich rosy crimson; intense colour; 36 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Snowball.—A lovely pure white; 36 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Caucasica.—Handsome hardy perennial; flowers delicate lavender; 24 inches. Pkt. 1s.

Wisetonensis.—Pink Pearl; 18 inches. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

Wisetonensis.—Snowflake; 18 inches. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

Retusus.—Pink Beauty; 15 inches. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

SILENE, A.

Pendula.—A valuable bedding plant; flowers pink; 41 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Snow King.—A beautiful white variety; 14 inches. Pkt. 6d.

SOLANUM, P.

Seafortianum.—Handsome climbing variety, with bunches of lavender-blue flowers. Pkt. 1s.

STATICE or SEA LAVENDER.

A very useful annual flower for Rhodesia, can be had in mixed or separate colours; yellow, white, rose, light blue, dark blue, bright rose, navy blue and pink; 20 inches. Pkt. 6d. Illustrated.

Latifolia.—Deep lavender-blue perennial; useful for cut flowers; 18 inches. Pkt. 6d.

STOCKS.

Giant Perfection, 10 Week.—Very long spikes, branching habit; useful for cut flowers; 18 inches; separate colours, pkt. 6d. Mixed, pkt. 6d.

Giant Pyramidal, 10 Week.—Pyramidal habit; large flowers, high percentage double; 14 inches. Separate colours, pkt. 6d. Mixed, pkt. 6d.

Mammoth-Flowered, 10 Week.—Excellent for sowing either in spring or autumn; this is a splendid class; 20 inches. Separate colours, pkt. 6d. Mixed, pkt. 6d.

Brompton.—The old English type, but now much improved in size and colour; in mixture or separate shades; 24 inches. Pkt. 1s.

East Lothian.—A valuable variety for borders; some excellent shades; in separate colours or mixed; 14 inches. Pkt. 1s.

SUNFLOWER, A.

Dazzler.—The plant branches freely and bears lovely flowers of a rich chestnut, tipped orange, with darker centre; 3-4 feet. Pkt. 6d.

Red.—A re-selected variety; flowers red merging to yellow; 5 feet. Pkt. 6d.

Miniature, Stella.—Re-selected, branching golden flowers with black eye; 2 feet. Pkt. 6d.

Miniature, Apollo.—Star-shaped flowers, golden-yellow; 2 feet. Pkt. 6d.

Miniature, Sunlight.—Golden-yellow, dark centre, petals similar to Cactus Dahlia; 3 feet. Pkt. 6d.

Perennial (*Helianthus rigidus*).—One of the best perennials; 6 feet. Pkt. 1s.

SWEET WILLIAM, P.

Holborn Glory.—A magnificent strain of these old-fashioned flowers; greatly improved in colour and size of bloom; 18 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Pink Beauty.—A lovely shade of deep pink; 18 inches. Pkt. 6d.



Schizanthus, Hybridus Grandiflorus.

STOCK, A.

Virginian.—A pretty annual, white, crimson and yellow varieties; 8 inches. Pkt. 6d.

STOKESIA, P.

Cyanea.—Large flowered blue perennial; extremely showy; 18 inches. Pkt. 1s.

STREPTOCARPUS, P.

Southgate Hybrids.—A highly decorative plant, flowers of enormous size and many shades. Pkt. 2s. 6d.

SULTAN, A.

Sweet.—A very attractive annual, suitable for cutting; purple, white and yellow shades; 18 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Scarlet Beauty.—Flowers vivid scarlet; 18 inches. Pkt. 6d.

White Beauty.—Large trusses of pure white flowers; 18 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Auricula-eyed.—Every flower has a clearly defined eye; 15 inches. Pkt. 6d.

TACSONI, P.

Exoniensis.—A beautiful scarlet climber. Pkt. 1s.

TAGETES, A.

Signata, Golden Gem.—A much improved form of this lovely bedding plant; 12 inches. Pkt. 6d.

THALICTRUM, P.

Dipterocarpum.—Very graceful plant, rose purple flowers with yellow anthers; 4-5 feet. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

THUNBERGIA, P.

Mixed.—Elegant climber; useful for sunny positions; mixed colours; 6 feet. Pkt. 6d.

TITHONIA, A.

Speciosa, Mexican Sunflower.—Tall-growing plant with orange vermillion flowers; very showy; 6 feet. Pkt. 1s.

TRITOMA, P.

Perpetual Flowering Hybrids.—A new variety of these showy border plants; some lovely shades from yellow to deep crimson; 1½-5 feet. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

VERBENA, P.

Choice Mammoth.—This is a magnificent strain of these popular flowers; enormous heads of bloom; 16 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Mammoth ("Rose Queen").—Lovely delicate rose of unusually large size; 15 inches. Pkt. 1s.

Mammoth ("Scarlet Queen").—Vivid scarlet with distinct white eye; 15 inches. Pkt. 1s.

Mammoth ("Carmine Queen").—Beautiful light carmine; 15 inches. Pkt. 1s.

Mammoth ("Snow Queen").—Pure snowy white; the umbels are produced in great confusion; 15 inches. Pkt. 1s.



Statice or Sea Lavender.

TROPÆOLUM, A.

Canariense (Canary Creeper).—The well-known climber; flowers yellow; 10 feet. Pkt. 6d.

Speciosum.—Hardy climber of vigorous growth, scarlet flowers; suitable for a cool, damp, shady situation. Pkt. 1s.

VALERIAN, P.

Crimson and White.—Showy perennials; suitable for rockeries, etc.; 24 inches. Pkt. 6d.

VENUS' LOOKING GLASS, A.

Purple and White.—Free-flowering annual; bell-shaped flowers; 12 inches. Pkt. 6d.

VERBASCUM, P.

Phoeniceum.—One of the prettiest species; the slender stems are well furnished with flowers of various shades; 24 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Monstrosa (Auricula Eyed).—Great variety of colour; 16 inches. Pkt. 1s.

VINCA, A.

Mixed.—The annual Periwinkle from Madagascar; very showy. Pkt. 6d.

VIOLA, P.

Odorata (or Sweet Violet).—The well-known sweet-scented variety. Pkt. 1s.

Odorata (The Czar).—Large fragrant deep violet flowers. Pkt. 1s.

Scotch Strain.—The choicest and newest bedding hybrids; very fine and free-flowering. Pkt. 1s. 6d.

VISCARIA, A.

Choice Mixed.—Profuse flowering annual; many brilliant shades; 12 inches. Pkt. 6d.

WALLFLOWER, A.

Single, Choice Mixed.—18 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Double, Choice Mixed.—Producing dense spikes of deliciously scented flowers; 18 inches. Pkt. 1s.

ZINNIA, A.

Elegans, Double, Robusta Grandiflora.—A re-selected strain, in 8 separate colours; 18 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Elegans, Double Liliput.—A miniature variety forming compact bushes, covered with double flowers; 12 inches. Pkt. 6d.

Giant Dahlia-flowered.—This type has proved to be the limit yet attained in the development of the Zinnias; many new and pleasing shades; 30 inches. Pkt. 1s.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Collection of the finest ornamental grasses; 12 varieties. 1s. 6d.

BEE FLOWERS.

Clover, Lucerne, Cotton, Buckwheat, Sweet Sultan, Canary Creeper, Melianthus, Candytuft, Balsam, Antirrhinum, Limnanthes, Godetia. Collection of 12 varieties. 3s. 6d. post free.

ROCKERY FLOWERS.

All varieties are specially selected for this climate. Collection of 12 varieties. 6s. 6d.



Stocks, Giant Perfection.

Lawns.

In making a lawn, the first and most important thing to see to is that the land is well drained. After this has been seen to, the ground must be deeply and evenly trenched and a good dressing of well-rotted manure dug in. Then make the ground firm by rolling or tramping, care being taken to ensure a level surface. The best method of making a lawn is by planting roots or suckers of the following grasses. When the roots are well established, the lawn must be cut and rolled frequently to ensure a nice compact grass bed. Annual applications of manure are very beneficial and prevent the lawn from becoming bare. Keep the lawn always well watered.

BERMUDA GRASS.—It is of dwarf habit, with long creeping stems, rooting at the joints and covering the ground with a matting of fine turf which no amount of trampling will impair, 1 oz. of seed giving sufficient

plants for 25 square yards. Roots of this grass can be supplied during December and January. Roots should be planted 12 inches apart. Seed, 5s. per lb. Roots, 7s. 6d. per sack.

BRADLEY GRASS.—Highly recommended owing to its drought-resisting qualities, spreads rapidly and does not become coarse or brown. No seed available. Roots should be planted in rows 6 to 8 inches apart, 12 inches between rows. Per bag 15s.

KIKUYU GRASS.—No seed of this grass is procurable, but we supply sacks of roots during December and January. Roots should be planted 18 inches apart. 7s. 6d. per sack.

FOR RENOVATING LAWNS.—An application of sulphate of ammonia at the commencement of the rainy season at the rate of 1 lb. per square yard will be found to be highly beneficial.

Department of Farm Seeds.

Quotations on Application.

Our Manager being in close touch with the Government Agricultural Experts and farmers throughout the Colony, we are in a sound position to supply just those varieties which are best suited to your particular district. We guarantee our **"RELIABLE FARM SEEDS"** and give special attention to securing our stocks from clean crops, while all our local supplies are re-cleaned by ourselves when necessary.

The various dates of seeding, although derived from practical experience, cannot be accepted as a steadfast rule suitable to all districts. These are merely given as a guide to new Settlers or to the farmer who intends experimenting with new crops.

The attention of all new Settlers is drawn to the preparation of the soil, which has a considerable influence on germination, growth and resultant crops, especially on heavy soils. The majority of crops thrive better when drilled than when broadcasted, *i.e.*, the seed is planted at a uniform depth, germination is more even, while further cultivation is much easier than when the seed is broadcasted.

As the supply of most Rhodesian-grown Seeds is uncertain and prices vary considerably throughout the year, we are unable to give definite figures. Always in touch with the Union and local markets, we solicit enquiries, when samples and prices will be submitted.

Special quotations for large quantities.



Bulawayo Experiment Station. Sudan Grass, second growth, in foreground ; background, birdproof Kaffir Corn.

Pasture Plants, Grasses and Clovers

LUCERNE (*Medicago sativa*).—Resembles clover in growth and feeding value. On well drained soils, and if irrigated, is perennial, so that once established it will often continue to produce large crops for many years if properly cared for. Sow under irrigation, preferably during March, April, May and August, in drills, 15 lbs. of seed; or if broadcasted, 20 lbs. of seed per acre. The drills should be 18-24 inches apart to allow of cultivation. All re-cleaned and guaranteed "Dodder Free."

Provence (Union grown).—The well-known French variety; highly recommended. Per lb. 1s.

Hunter River (Colonial grown).—A high-class variety; has been very successful on light and heavy soils. Per lb. 2s.

Hunter River (Imported).—One of the best varieties for Rhodesia. On certain farms (where conditions are favourable for Lucerne) it has excelled all others. Our seed is grown in a "Dodder Free" district on the Hunter River, and is specially examined by an expert before shipment at Sydney, N.S.W. Per lb. 3s.

BEGGAR WEED.—A valuable perennial legume which can frequently be grown on soils unsuitable for Lucerne, and for which it proves an excellent substitute. A satisfactory crop, without irrigation. In other respects, treatment as for Lucerne. Sow mid-November to January; 15 lbs. drilled, 20 lbs. broadcast per acre. Per lb. 6s.

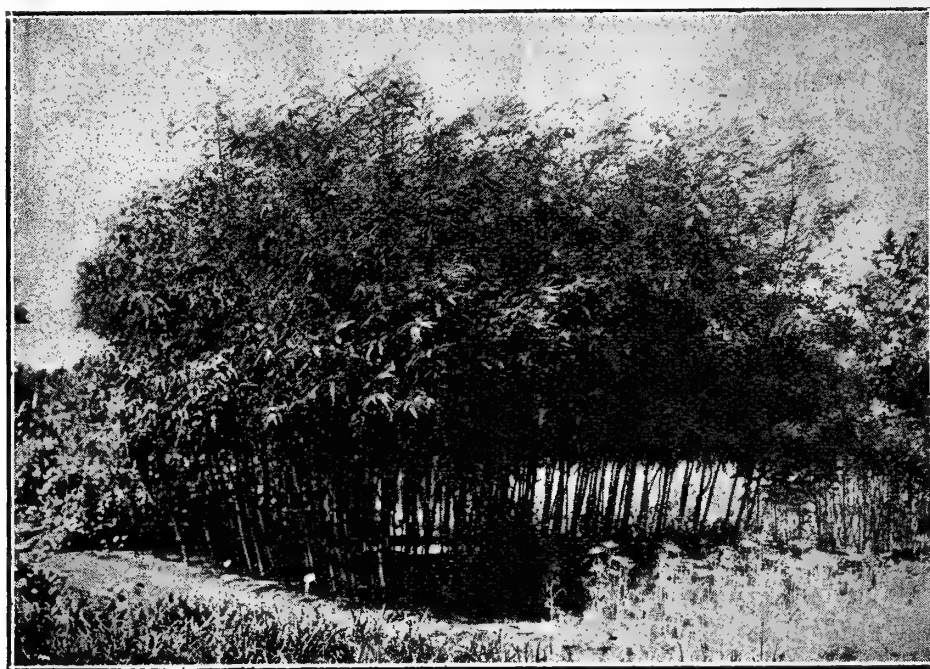
KIKUYU GRASS.—This grass needs no description. Its usefulness for all kinds of stock has been fully proved throughout the Colony. On the sand veld, grown together with certain varieties of clovers, it has done exceedingly well. Roots, per bag 5s.

NAPIER FODDER.—This valuable fodder plant continues to increase in favour. Its chief virtues are that it is perennial, enormously prolific, withstands drought, and cattle thrive on it. No seed is available, but we can supply root divisions during the rainy season; plant in rows 3 feet each way. Per 100 roots 5s.

SUDAN GRASS.—A tall annual hay grass, which under average conditions reaches a height of 5 to 10 feet. Very good drought-resister and heavy yielder. Will grow in any soil, and gives an excellent aftermath for grazing. For hay, sow 20 lbs. broadcast, November to January. For seed, sow 10 lbs. drilled in rows 2 feet apart, November to mid-December. Per lb. 1s.

TEFF GRASS.—An annual grass invaluable as a summer crop, and if sown early can be cut several times during the season. It is a sure and quick crop, and makes a very nutritious hay for all stock. Particularly suited to sandy soils. Especially recommended for calves, pedigree stock and horses. Sow from November to February with grass seed barrow drill, 6-10 lbs. per acre, or by hand broadcast. Per lb. 6d.

SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER.—An excellent permanent pasture for all classes of soil. Although an annual, it is in reality a perennial, because of its special habit of re-seeding itself. Per lb. 5s.



Salisbury Experiment Station. *Sesbania cinarescens*. A native shrub suitable for tobacco sticks.

PASPALUM DILATATUM.—On heavy moisture-retaining land this permanent grass is the last to dry off in the winter and the first to make green growth in early spring. In moist situations it is evergreen, and is also useful as a preventive to soil erosion. Sow December to January, 12-15 lbs. per acre broadcast. Per lb. 1s.

PASPALUM VIRGATUM.—The upright growing variety. A very vigorous grower, and resists drought and cold better than *Paspalum dilatatum*. Sow broadcast, 10 lbs. per acre, December or January. Per lb. 1s. 3d.

PHALARIS BULBOSA or CANARY GRASS.—For rich irrigated lands and possibly also wet vleis. It grows well through winter, and the quality of the grazing is so high that it is difficult to keep stock off it. Sow in drills during December or in beds to be transplanted; 3 lbs. will sow an acre. Per lb. 7s. 6d.

RHODES GRASS.—Undoubtedly a valuable grass; does well under irrigation; makes little growth during the dry season, unless irrigated. Sow during December or January, broadcast 8 lbs. per acre. Per lb. 4s.

"TARWEI" STRAWBERRY CLOVER.—This perennial clover is valuable for wet, marshy ground. Establishes itself very quickly and yields high-class pasture. Per lb. 10s.

WILD WHITE CLOVER.—This variety should prove a valuable constituent of seed mixtures. It resists drought well and is a true perennial. Per lb. 7s. 6d.

HUBAM CLOVER.—A tall growing annual variety, woody growth, if not kept grazed; fuller reports are unavailable. Per lb. 4s. 6d.

RED CLOVER.—Another productive and nutritious Clover, of deep rooting habit and a perennial. Per lb. 3s. 6d.

BERSEEM CLOVER.—Recommended for sowing during late autumn, of robust habit, and will produce two or three cuttings during a season on vleis or under irrigation. Per lb. 3s.

Seed Maize.

During the planting season we can supply Seed Maize from the leading maize growers of Rhodesia. Our seed is from selected cobs, hand shelled, tipped and butted; also machine shelled from selected cobs.

WHITE VARIETIES.

HICKORY KING, 8 Row.

LOUISIANA HICKORY, 10 Row.

SALISBURY WHITE, 12 Row.

PÔTCHEFSTROOM PEARL, 12 Row.

YELLOW VARIETIES.

KRUG'S DENT.

GOLDEN BEAUTY.

For grain, sow mid-November to end of December, 12 lbs. Salisbury White, 15 lbs. Hickory King per acre, in rows 40 inches apart, plants 18 inches apart. For silage, mid-December to January, 25 lbs. per acre drilled.

Prices and samples on application.

Root Crops and Succulents.

CARROTS (Field Varieties).—Carrots are well liked by all classes of stock. Their feeding value is high. Sow from November to January in rows 18 inches apart, or as winter crops under irrigation or on moist vleis in March or April. Thin out the plants to 6 inches apart; 4 lbs. per acre.

White Belgian (Improved).—A very large variety; root under ground is white and portion above ground green. Per lb. 6s.

Long Red Altringham.—An extra fine sort of a large size and fine quality. Per lb. 5s.

MANGOLD.—The most valuable root crop for a dairy farm. It adds to the quality and quantity of milk, and can be left in the ground for months until required. Pigs are also very fond of it. Should always be grown on well-manured land. Sow from December to January, 8 lbs. per acre, drilled in rows 2-2½ feet apart, and plants thinned out to 10 inches apart in the row. Irrigated or on moist vleis lands, sow from February to April, 8 lbs. per acre, drilled in rows 2-2½ feet apart, or sown in seed beds and transplanted.

Mammoth Long Red.—Best variety for deep well-worked rich land. Per lb. 1s. 6d.

Rivenhall Giant.—Small top, solid; exceedingly robust and prolific. Per lb. 1s. 6d.

Champion Yellow Gatepost.—The finest for shallow soils; exceedingly hardy and keeps well. Per lb. 1s. 6d.

Half Sugar, Giant White.—A cross between a Mangel and Sugar Beet; very nutritious and grows to a fair size. Per lb. 2s.

Half Sugar, Giant Rose.—Similar to Giant White, tinged pink on top of root; equally hardy and productive. Per lb. 2s.

KOHL RABI.—A splendid winter stock feed, more hardy and less subject to fly attack than Turnips. Also an excellent winter crop sown under irrigation or on moist vleis soils in March or April.

Large Green.—The best variety for farm purposes. Per lb. 3s.

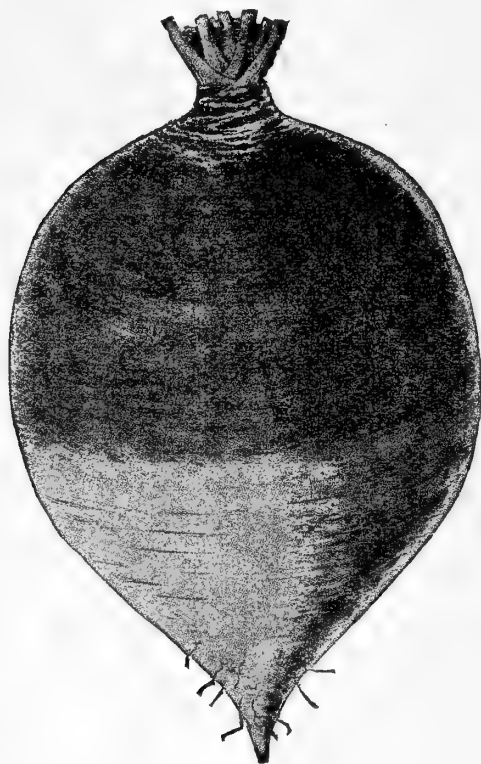


Mangel, Champion Yellow Gatepost.

SUGAR BEET.—The roots make an excellent food for dairy stock; also used for sugar production. Cultivation similar to Mangolds, but plants may stand closer in the rows, and soil should be worked more deeply. Sow December to January, 10-12 lbs. per acre. Irrigated February to March, 15-20 lbs. per acre in drills 2 feet apart.

Waite's Improved.—The most profitable and suitable for all purposes. Exceptionally fine for growing under irrigation. Per lb. 2s. 6d.

SWEDES, FIELD.—This is a crop which should be more largely grown, as we have had excellent reports on same on both black and sand vleis. Sow from January to April in rows 2 feet apart, and thin out later to 8 inches between plants, 4-6 lbs. of seed per acre.



Swede, Premier Improved.

'Premier Improved' (Sharpe's).—The best general purpose Swede in cultivation. Flesh solid and of excellent quality, roundish oblong in shape and very hardy. Per lb. 2s. 6d.

TURNIP.—For growing on wet vleis or under irrigation as a winter crop, the following varieties are highly recommended and of excellent keeping quality. Sow February to April in rows 2 feet apart, and thin out to 8 inches between the plants, 4-6 lbs. of seed per acre.

Aberdeen Yellow, Green Top.—This variety is a free and rapid grower. Its vigorous habit of growth enables it when once established to offer a greater resistance to drought than other varieties. Per lb. 2s.

Purple Top Mammoth.—The largest and best of the white fleshed Turnips; very early, and a great favourite in South Africa. Per lb. 2s.

SWISS CHARD, Giant Lucullus.—One of the most easily grown and valuable forage plants for stock feeding. Treated in the same way as Mangolds, stock eat it greedily, and it is highly nutritious. Sow December to February in drills 2 feet apart, 12-15 lbs. per acre. Per lb. 3s.

CATTLE MELON.—Will grow and yield well on all kinds of soil, particularly on light sands. Sow from October to December in hills, 8 feet by 8 feet between plants; 4 lbs. will plant one acre.

Majorda.—The finest cattle melon for Rhodesia; very heavy cropper. Our seed is saved from selected melons only and from a prize-winning stock. Per lb. 2s. 6d.

Colonial Mixed.—Highly recommended. Per lb. 1s. 6d.

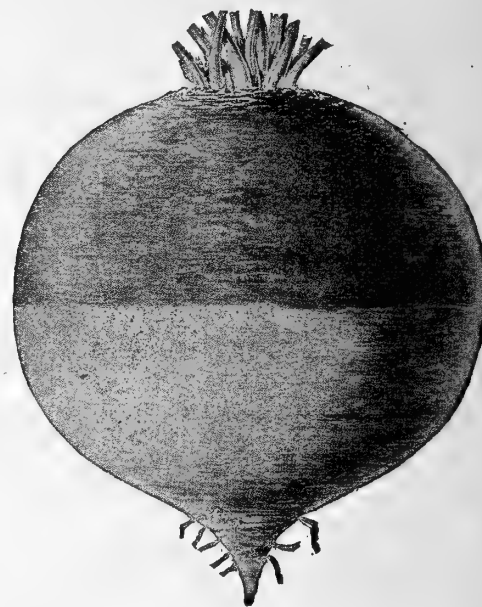
CABBAGE.—A grand crop for cows and pigs, and one which no dairy farmer should be without, especially during winter. Sow for winter feed December to January in beds. Transplant when 6 inches high under irrigation or to moist vlei soils; 1 lb. of seed will raise sufficient plants for one acre.

Robinson's Champion Drumhead.—Largest of all the cattle varieties, rather coarse and leafy, but gives a great weight per acre. Per lb. 5s.

CHOU MÖLLIER.—A variety of Kale of recent introduction; a large and vigorous grower. The stalks as well as leaves can be fed to stock, being solid, sweet and juicy. Sow in seed bed December to January; transplant similar to Cabbage; 1 lb. of seed will give sufficient plants for one acre. Per lb. 2s. 6d.

PUMPKIN.—As a cattle or pig feed Pumpkins can hardly be surpassed. Sow from September to mid-December, 4 lbs. seed per acre, in hills, 8 feet by 8 feet apart.

Ironbark (Imported).—A strain we import direct from Australia. As local Pumpkins get so badly hybridised, a change of seed every other year is essential. Per lb. 4s.



Turnip, Aberdeen Yellow.

Ironbark (Local).—A splendid keeper, and travels well; for size it is unexcelled. Per lb. 2s.

Boer.—Similar to Ironbark for quality, but does not keep so well. Per lb. 2s.

RAPE.—A valuable winter fodder plant for green soiling or grazing, easily grown, very hardy and possesses remarkable fattening properties. Of particular value for sheep and pigs either under irrigation or on wet vlei soils. Sow January to April, broadcast 10-12 lbs., drilled 4-6 lbs. per acre.

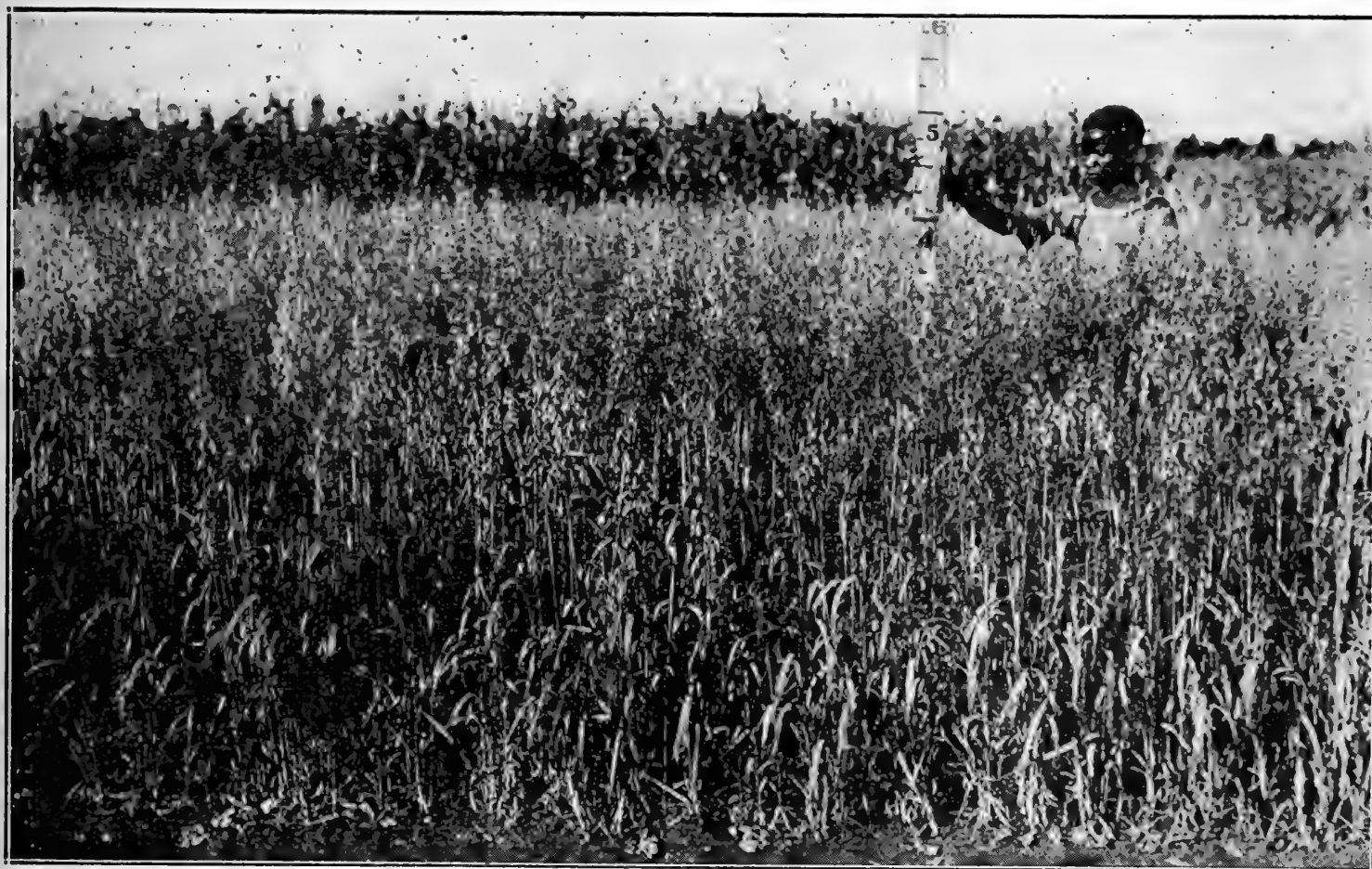
Broad-Leaved Essex.—The finest variety in existence, and highly recommended. Per lb. 9d.

SWEET POTATO.—These form an excellent substitute for ordinary Potatoes, also are excellent as a stock feed for fattening purposes. Vines and tubers can be fed with advantage to all classes of stock. Cuttings of the following varieties may be had during November and December. Set the cutting horizontally on ridges with both ends protruding 2-3 inches; firm the soil around each cutting.

N.B.—All root crops require to be sown on well-manured land.

Early Butter, Common Pink, Early Red. Per bag 5s.

THOUSAND-HEADED KALE.—A valuable winter fodder plant for stock of every kind, yielding immense quantities of green fodder; grows 4-5 feet high, and can be fed down twice and sometimes three times during the season. Specially recommended for March sowing on wet vlei soils. Sow from December to April in drills 3 feet apart, and thin out later where necessary; 4-6 lbs. will sow one acre. Per lb. 2s. 6d.



Salisbury Experiment Station. Oats in four-course rotation. Yield, 2½ tons of fodder per acre

Winter Cereal Crops.

BARLEY (Early Cape).—Winter irrigated or on moist vlei soils for grain or green fodder, sow April to May, 60 lbs. per acre. For pasturage, February to April, 80 lbs. per acre.

BARLEY-WHEAT.—Another variety of Barley which threshes out with a clean grain like Wheat. Specially recommended as a green fodder or for Barley Meal; a heavy cropper. Not suitable for malting purposes. Sow February to April, 50 lbs. per acre broadcast.

EMMER.—A valuable cereal for green fodder or grain on account of its hardiness and drought-resisting qualities; matures rather later than Barley, but grows

as tall as Rye and much more leafy. Sow February to April, 80 lbs. per acre broadcast or 60 lbs. drilled.

OATS.—Oats are grown as a winter crop either under irrigation or on wet vlei soils, for grazing, green fodder, oat fodder or grain. Sow from February to June, 50-60 lbs. per acre drilled or broadcast.

Algerian (Selected).—Slow maturing, but very hardy and of special importance owing to its rust-resistance, on which account it can be sown as early as February on soils which dry out rapidly. Inclined to be coarse in straw, but always a safe crop.

Boer.—Earlier and produces a better quality Oat forage than Algerian, but is more liable to rust. The best variety for sowing under irrigation where rust is not to be feared. Requires a rich soil.

Burt.—Possesses similar qualities to Boer, but is rather earlier; does better on poor soils, and is more resistant to rust.

Kherson.—A very quick variety; 3-4 months; excellent quality, and very reliable. Well recommended as a summer crop for sowing first week in January, but equally valuable as a winter crop.

Kinvarra.—Similar to Kherson, but rather earlier and slightly fatter grain. Withstands rust to a remarkable degree.

RYE (Selected Seed).—A winter hay, green fodder or grain crop. Very hardy, and will grow better on poor sandy soils than any other winter cereal. Of special value on sand vleis. Resistant to rust, and, like

Algerian Oats, can be sown early. Treat as for Oats or Barley. Sow February to April, 60 lbs. per acre, drilled or broadcast.

WHEAT.—Our stocks of Seed Wheat are all specially selected, and we can assure our customers of getting the very finest grain for purity and germination. Sow during April and May in drills 50-60 lbs. per acre.

Klein Koorn (Bearded).—An excellent yielder, requires a rich soil, semi-hard grain.

Early Australian (Beardless).—Soft variety, highly reported on as a heavy cropper.

Union 17 (Beardless).—Good cropper of excellent quality soft grain.

Puza No. 4 (Beardless).—Recommended for earliness, yield and quality of grain.

Early Gluyas (Beardless).—A satisfactory variety, very early and yields well.

Miscellaneous Crops.

BEANS.—All the following varieties can be sown from mid-November to January, 40 lbs. per acre, drilled in rows 2 feet by 8 inches:—

Red Canadian Wonder.—Selected hand-picked seed; the best variety for green bean purposes.

White Canadian Wonder.—Similar to the Red variety; more useful as a dry Bean.

White Haricot.—Similar to White Canadian, but smaller and more plump seed.

Natal Sugar.—Useful as a green or dry Bean Vegetable.

White Butter.—The large Kidney Bean; only recommended for use as a dry bean.

BEANS, VELVET.—A legume which enriches the soil in a wonderful manner, and is largely grown for this purpose alone. All stock are also very fond of it, either as hay or ensilage. The dry beans when mature make a magnificent bean meal. For hay, seed or silage, sow mid-November to December, 30 lbs. per acre planted in rows 3 feet by 12 inches. For green manure, mid-November to January, 60 lbs. per acre, planted in rows 3 feet by 8 inches, or a heavier seedling broadcast.

White Stingless.—A much improved variety on the old Florida Velvet.

BEAN, DOLICHOS.—A strong growing annual or perennial Bean, giving a heavy yield of hay or green fodder. Slow growing, and should be sown as early in the season as possible. Sow as for Velvet Beans.

Woodford's Brown.—One of the best varieties for Rhodesia.

COW PEAS.—A reliable fodder or green manuring plant. Matures more quickly than Velvet Beans and grows vigorously on poor sandy soil. Sow for hay or seed mid-November to December, 20 lbs. per acre, in rows 3 feet apart. For green manure, mid-November to January, 30 lbs. per acre, in rows 2 feet apart.

DHAL.—A perennial Bean crop; will last 3-4 years, and gives a heavy yield of Beans which are suitable for table use or for stock feed. Sensitive to frost, and should be grown in sheltered situations above frost level. Sow in drills October to December, 4 feet by 2 feet apart, 8-10 lbs. seed per acre.

LINSEED.—An essential stock feed and medicine on every farm. Is, however, very fattening, and must be used, especially for poultry, with discretion. Sow November to December, 20-30 lbs. drilled, 30-60 lbs. broadcast per acre.

White Flowered.—So far this is the best yielder for Rhodesia.

BUCKWHEAT.—A valuable quick-growing catch crop, which in favourable weather will produce a heavy growth in a few weeks. Can be sown from November to February; broadcast, 40 lbs. per acre.

Japanese.—This variety produces the largest grain and is recommended for Rhodesia.

GROUND NUTS.—This is a highly nutritious stock feed, and one for which there is also a demand for oil and soap manufacture. The cured vines form an excellent leguminous hay. Sow early in November in drills 24-30 inches apart, 6-8 inches between the nuts and about 2 inches deep. Seed should be hulled before planting, or at least the shells should be broken in two, 30 lbs. of shelled nuts planting one acre. One bag of unshelled nuts will plant about two acres.

Spanish Bunch.—This variety is superior to all others grown, both for yield of forage and seed.

KAFFIR CORN.—This is really a first-class poultry food, and should be grown by all poultry farmers. Sow November to December in rows 3 feet apart, and thin out the plants to 12-15 inches apart in the rows; 6-8 lbs. seed per acre.

White Seeded.—The most useful variety for poultry food.

BOER MANNA.—A hardy annual fodder crop, matures in about four months; recommended for newly cultivated virgin land. Sow November to January, 15-20 lbs. broadcast per acre.

JAPANESE MILLET.—Much relished by horses and mules, as the heads are free from bristles; particularly suited for ill-drained soils of districts of heavy rainfall. Sow November to January, 15-20 lbs. broadcast per acre.

SUNFLOWER.—The seed makes an excellent poultry food, and also yields an oil of high quality. The stalks when burned make a highly valuable potassic manure; also, the leaves if cut and air dried, then broken into meal, form a valuable ingredient for poultry mashes. Sow from November to January in drills 40 inches by 15 inches, 8-10 lbs. seed per acre.

Black Russian.—The seed is small, but produces enormous heads.

Common.—Seed is striped; plants are very tall and productive.

KUDZU VINE.—A perennial, drought-resisting legume.

One of the latest and most promising grazing crops introduced; even in dry land makes a luxuriant growth of succulent herbage in August and September, and quite independently of the spring rains. It surpasses Lucerne, Cow Peas or Velvet Beans in feeding value. Highly recommended by the Agricultural Department. Requires 2-3 years before fully established. Sow in November or December as for Pumpkins, 8-10 seeds per hill, or in tins in winter for transplanting in December and January. Once established, can be further propagated by runners.

NIGER OIL or GUIZOTIA.—A tall upright bushy plant, attaining a height of 3-4½ feet in 3-4 months; requires 5-6 months to mature seed; flowers yellow. An oil seed, but primarily suitable as an orchard cover crop or for green manuring. Recommended for summer sowing only; 10-15 lbs. seed per acre broadcast.

SUNN HEMP.—An annual legume. Well reported upon as a soil improver. Not a fodder crop. Either the whole crop or roots only can be ploughed in with benefit to the soil. Is ready for turning under eight weeks after sowing. For fibre, sow during December, 60 lbs. per acre; for green manuring, December to January, 40-50 lbs. per acre drilled or broadcast.

VETCHES.—A valuable irrigated crop, or if sown together with any of the winter cereals, for green fodder. Drilled or broadcast, 50-60 lbs. seed per acre.

Coffee.

The production of this crop is still very much in the experimental stage. From reports, success has been obtained in Melssetter and Macequece districts, whilst various parts of Northern Rhodesia have proved suitable. The following information is given for those who are interested in this new crop, and must not be taken as hard and fast rules for seeding and transplanting.

SEED BEDS.—These should be carefully prepared as for tobacco. The berry, which contains two coffee beans, should then be opened and each bean placed on the surface of the bed or in a shallow line, flat side down, and covered with **not more than half-an-inch** of fine soil. This is very important, and many people are disappointed by placing too much soil on the seed. The best time for sowing the seed is during July and August, when the berries are fresh and ripe; if properly sown and the beds kept moist 100 per cent. germination is usual. The young plants should be shaded—if possible the bed should be shaded with muslin, grass or other material available when seed is planted. The seeds germinate in about six weeks. They should be placed 3 inches apart in the beds.

Opinions differ in regard to planting out, but from experience the best time is to plant in January or February, when the plants will have about five leaves or even less. The land must be well prepared by ploughing and digging, and then plant 8 to 10 feet apart.

The ground should be holed about 2 feet deep and 2 feet wide; this should be done several weeks before it is intended to plant out. The sub-soil should not be put back into the hole when planting.

Coffee is an exceedingly hardy plant when once rooted, but if it is to bear heavy crops it must be well manured either with kraal manure or fertiliser.

Shade trees should also be planted, for which *Grevillea Robusta* is recommended.

LAYING OUT A COFFEE PLANTATION.—Hillsides and deforested areas are the best, with a northern exposure. Stony ground is suitable if the soil is good. Irrigation is an advantage, and probably in some parts a necessity.

During the first two seasons it will not harm the coffee if a catch crop of maize or beans is grown between the rows—mealies make very good shade for the young plants. Shade is an essential to successful coffee growing, as it is naturally a forest plant. It will not stand frost, and should, where possible, be grown in a sheltered position.

ARABICA.—Of the *Robusta* type, with a flavour and quality which are unsurpassed. Per lb. 4s.

BLUE MOUNTAIN.—A Jamaica variety, disease resistant and a heavy yielder. Per lb. 4s.

Tobacco.

Good seed is the basis of all profitable crop production, and this especially applies to Tobacco. We have taken great care to obtain supplies of tobacco seed—both local and imported—from reliable sources. The seed supplied by us has been produced from plants specially selected and carefully cared for.

Great care should be taken in the preparation, sowing and attention of the seed beds. The site selected should be handy to permanent water, well sheltered and as level as possible. Soil should be sterilised by burning with open fires, each bed enclosed with burned bricks and the surface brought into fine tilth before sowing. Seed should be sown at the rate of one ounce to 120 square yards of seed bed. Seed can be distributed through the medium of sifted wood ash or a watering can full of water. Twenty square yards of seed bed should be allowed for each acre of Virginia tobacco to be grown and 100 square yards for each acre of Turkish. Previous to sowing, the soil should be treated with 4 lbs. of Complete Fertiliser to each 10 square yards of seed bed, and the fertiliser should be thoroughly worked into the surface soil. As soon as the beds have been sown the soil should be properly watered, and should not be allowed to become dry thereafter. One pound of Nitrate of Soda dissolved in 8 gallons of water is a stimulating solution for the seedlings. This quantity is sufficient for 20 square yards, and the beds should be well watered with clean water immediately after applying the Nitrate solution.

As a control measure of bacterial or fungoid diseases the seedlings should be sprayed with "Bordeaux" Mixture, 8 lbs. to 50 gallons of water, which amount, if properly applied, is sufficient for 250 square yards.

The variety of tobacco to be grown will depend principally on the method by which the leaf is to be cured and the character of the soil. For flue cured bright leaf Improved Gold Leaf or Hickory Pryor is the best variety for general use. This variety yields well, is easily cured

and thrives on a variety of soils. Improved Yellow Pryor and Improved White Stem Oronoko also give good results when grown for flue curing.

Fire-curing tobacco should be grown on heavy clay and alluvial soils, or if sandy soil is used it should be heavily fertilised or manured. Warne and Western are the most suitable varieties.

Warne is a variety which when grown on sandy soil is suitable for flue curing, and when planted on heavy soils will produce leaf suitable for fire curing.

In flue curing the utmost care and attention is required. The rate of curing is regulated by the heat and moisture within the curing barn, and the proper manipulation of these depends upon the skill of the person in charge. Flue-curing barns are built practically airtight, and are provided with a furnace and flues for the distribution of heat. Moisture is supplied artificially. It is necessary that the person in charge of the curing should understand the changes which take place in tobacco during curing in order that he may be able to properly regulate the temperature and moisture during the process. It is not the aim of these notes to give detailed information in regard to any particular operation in connection with tobacco culture, but suitable literature is obtainable. In fire curing the tobacco is placed in a closed building, and the rate of curing is regulated by means of open wood fires. The smoke from the fires passes through the tobacco and imparts to the cured leaf a characteristic flavour and aroma.

After curing tobacco requires very careful handling, or the leaf may be damaged or destroyed. If packed too dry the leaf will be damaged through breakage, and if too moist it will lose colour or be destroyed by mould.

For full cultural, curing and handling methods, growers are advised to purchase a copy of "Tobacco in South Africa," by H. W. Taylor, B.Agr. Copies may be obtained on application. Price 25s. net.

Varieties suitable for Flue Curing.

HICKORY PRYOR.

A bright tobacco noted for its high colour and heavy weight. On sandy soils where it is hard to obtain good weight, this makes an ideal sort. Leaf is medium long, broad and tapering to sharp tip. Fine texture, well spaced on stalk, and easily cured.

IMPROVED GOLD LEAF.

This variety has become the most popular flue-cured bright tobacco in the world. The leaf is long and broad and tapers to a sharp tip. The leaves are well spaced upon the stalk to admit sunlight. The plant is upright in growth, holding its lower leaves off the ground. The tip leaves, which in many tobaccos are almost worthless, fill out well in Improved Gold Leaf, and cure into a good bright colour. Gold Leaf is easier to cure into a high grade bright tobacco than any other sort.

IMPROVED WHITE STEM ORONOKO.

This is a tobacco adapted to a wide range of uses, and almost all kinds of soil. It is used very extensively in sandy sections, in the clay soils, even to alluvial

soils. On medium to thin soils, it will make the highest class of bright leaf, and on rich soils it will make a medium bright or mahogany. The leaf is medium long, broad, very fine texture, and easily cured.

IMPROVED YELLOW PRYOR.

For thin or medium fertile soils there are few varieties that will pay better than this one. It is naturally a heavy tobacco, but on sandy soil makes just enough weight to cure good, and when grown on such soils, it is easy to cure and makes the very highest class of bright leaf. Leaf is medium long, rather broad, of very fine texture, and good weight.

IMPROVED WHITE BURLEY.

This strain of Burley is one of the best of the stand-up type. The stalks are large and strong, holding the leaves up out of the dirt. The leaves are large, broad, long and tapering, with white midribs, but very fine texture otherwise. It is an easy variety to cure, and makes a heavy yield of rich bright leaf.

Varieties suitable for Fire Curing.

BLUE PRYOR.

Grows very large broad leaves, and makes some of the blackest tobacco possible. Has good weight and makes enormous yield.

IMPROVED WESTERN.

This is probably the largest tobacco in cultivation. The leaf is very long, and extremely broad at the butt and running out to a rather sharp tip, giving in all an enormous leaf. It cures into a very black rich tobacco

of great weight and body. It has handsome appearance, smooth leaf texture, and every other good point needed to make it a most desirable fire-cured type.

WARNE.

This is one of the best bright tobaccos known. It is adapted to a wide range of soils and produces a good crop. Leaves are long, medium broad, and taper to a sharp point. It is of fine texture, good curing qualities, and a safe variety in every respect.

TURKISH.

IMPROVED SOULOOK.—This variety is very popular on soils suitable to Turkish leaf. The leaf is of good texture and highly aromatic.

KAVALLA.—The leaf of this variety possesses good texture and is of excellent flavour.

Tobacco Hessian (export quality), 42 ins. wide.

Tobacco Seed Bed Muslin, 60 ins. wide; 3 selvedges.

Samples and quotations on application.

Tobacco Barn Hygrometers and Thermometers. See page 68.

Simple and Effective Remedies.

RESIN WASH, for destroying Scale Insects on Roses, Oranges, etc.

Resin, ground	...	6 lbs.
Caustic Soda	...	1½ lbs.
Fish Oil	...	1 pint
Water for final bulk	...	25 galls.

Boil the ingredients in 4 gallons of water from 2 to 3 hours. If there is any tendency to boil over, add a little hot water. Strain and dilute to 25 gallons with hot water, and apply warm.

PARAFFIN EMULSION, for destroying Mealy Bug, Aphis, etc.

Hard Soap	...	½ lb.
Boiling Water (rain water if possible)	...	1 gall.
Paraffin	...	2 galls.

Dissolve the soap in the water, add the paraffin, and churn with a pump for 10 minutes. Dilute according to strength required. Scale insects need it very strong, say, one part to eight.

To destroy leaf-eating insects on Tobacco and other plants, use **ARSENATE OF LEAD** (Poison).

Flowers of Sulphur dusted on the leaves of Marrows, Melons and Cucumber keeps mildew away.



Cotton.

The climate is an important factor in the production of cotton when grown on a commercial scale. Cotton requires an abundance of sunshine, together with an evenly distributed and moderate rainfall; also a growing period of fully six months. The plant itself is very susceptible to frost, and it is therefore imperative that to be successfully produced on a large scale advantage must be taken of our early rains. Where early frosts are prevalent, the farmer can do much to assist his crop by planting in warm and well sheltered fields. The ideal rainfall is when the first soaking rain falls early in the season, and later sufficient is required to keep the plants growing continuously. The harvesting period should have little or no rain, the maximum amount of sunshine, with an even temperature.

The cotton plant will thrive on the better class granite sand soils where the soil is not too shallow; also on sandstone light loams and contact soils. When planted on rich soil a prolific vegetative growth is the usual result. In common with other crops the thorough preparation of the soil is essential. The soil should be ploughed during the late rains or early in winter, then cross ploughed after the first spring rains have fallen. The land is then brought into good tilth by the use of disc and drag harrows. During the first few weeks the plants are very delicate, and a properly prepared seed bed will help in securing the maximum results. Cotton has been proved to be suitable as a rotation crop with maize or tobacco.

The normal season for planting is during November, in order to give the crop the longest possible period of time in which to mature. The seed is either planted by hand or a specially constructed planter. A spacing of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet between rows is recommended for most of our soils, and 8 to 10 inches between the plants in the row. A machine should plant the seed in a continuous line, while with hand planting the seeds are put 3 to 5 together at 8 to 10 inch intervals at a depth of 1 inch. The quantity of seed required per acre for machine planting is 12 to 15 lbs., and for hand planting 8 to 10 lbs.

Thinning out takes place when plants are about 6 inches high, when one plant is left standing every 8 to 10 inches along the row.

Cultivation should commence as soon as the rows of young plants can be readily seen and followed. The

first cultivation should be deep, and subsequent cultivations should only stir up the first 3 inches of soil. As soon as the plants reach the flowering stage cultivation must cease.

The seed cotton is fit for picking when the boll is well open and the lint dry. The crop is usually harvested in three to four pickings, commencing when about a third of the crop of bolls have burst. The different pickings are best kept separate from one another, also the clean from dirty seed cotton. Seed cotton should not be picked when it is wet, i.e., after rain or heavy dew. Rather delay picking until the sun is well up.

The crop is then packed in woolpacks and sent to the ginnery, where the lint is separated from the seed.

AMERICAN BOLLWORM OF COTTON.—Thorough ploughing and working of lands in winter. Maize has been recommended as a trap crop. No really effective spray or dust yet found and control measures generally not yet evolved in South Africa.

SPINY BOLLWORM OF COTTON.—All dropped bolls should be collected and destroyed. Thorough cultivation of land in winter probably beneficial. No effective treatment of plants yet evolved.

APHIDES (Cotton, Citrus, etc.).—Sprays containing nicotine most effective. Proprietary brands by reputable manufacturers may be used at strengths recommended. To prepare home-made wash steep 10 lbs. waste tobacco in 20 gallons of water for 2-3 days or simmer over a fire for 2-3 hours. When ready strain off for use. Whatever preparation is used, provided it does not already contain soap, dissolve 1 lb. soap in each 20 gallons. It is doubtful if it pays to spray cotton for aphids alone.

COTTON STAINER.—Collection by hand, dropping them into tins containing water with a little paraffin added, is practised. Destroy all weeds related to cotton, e.g., Hibiscus. Place small heaps of cotton seed in lands, keep moist, and the attraction afforded will enable them to be picked in large numbers and destroyed.

Encouragement of birds in cotton fields, e.g., Guinea Fowl, Chickens and Turkeys, indicated. Lizards also prey upon stainers.



Instructions for Planting Deciduous Fruit Trees.

We have found from experience that to send out trees during the dry winter months, packed in damp leaves and canvas covering, is not always satisfactory. Our present method of packing in tins or boxes filled with a mixture of leaves and damp soil, the stems being covered with canvas, is more moisture-retaining than the old method. Before removing the trees from the boxes, give a good overhead watering and allow the water to drain off. Care must be taken not to cut any bindings which hold the varieties together, thereby saving time and trouble in getting the trees re-named. Our trees, being packed in accordance with climatic conditions, are ready for planting out immediately on arrival. Should the trees have been delayed in transit and become dry or shrivelled, remove from tin or box and bury completely in moist earth for three to five days; this is usually satisfactory in reviving the moisture throughout the trees.

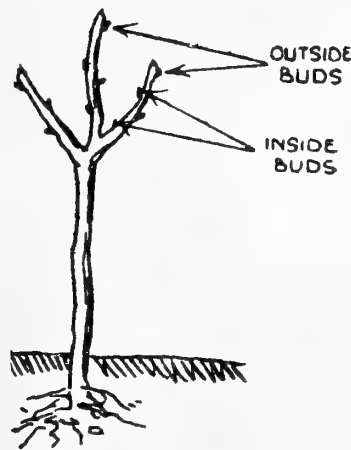
The hole should be of sufficient width and depth so that the roots may not be bent or twisted on being put in; soak the soil thoroughly, then form a basin to retain the future water near the vicinity of the roots. The trees should receive a liberal weekly application of water until the rains are set in properly.

Always put in a stake to support the tree. If the ground is of poor quality, a quantity of well-rotted kraal manure and bone meal may be added to the top soil.

Pruning.—This is a necessity. On planting, the lateral stems should be cut back to within six to eight inches of the main stem, and always prune to an outer bud. With regard to further pruning, unless the grower has sufficient knowledge of pruning, we would advise him to write and tell us the varieties, as each variety has its own peculiarities.



Nursery Tree.



Pruned after planting.

Deciduous Fruit Trees in Tins.

Our Fruit Trees, which are each established in a tin (weight 50 lbs.), can be transplanted with success from November to March, thereafter the sap receding does not afford so much chance of success in transplanting as when the sap has an upward growing tendency.

HOW TO TRANSPLANT TREES FROM TINS.

On arrival thoroughly water, allow to drain, then cut the tin (from top to bottom) at opposite corners, care being taken to disturb the roots as little as possible. If done properly the block of soil around the roots can be removed and placed in the holes which have previously been prepared. Do not place the tree lower in the ground than soil level when in the tins. Replace the soil around the tree, tread firmly, but do not stamp hard, stake tree at once, and water well if planted during our winter months or a temporary summer drought.

Do not prune "established trees in tins" until the following autumn.

We have a limited quantity of trees which have been established for two years and will bear fruit this next season. These trees are quoted as "bearing," and we have every confidence in recommending them to clients who are establishing a small "home orchard" and wish for early returns.

Fruit trees in tins being in full growth when sent out, a certain amount of care has to be taken to prevent disturbance of the roots whilst in transit. A nominal charge is made for packing, viz.:—

Minimum, 1s. 6 to 100 trees, 1d. per tree.

All varieties established in tins, 3s. 9d. each, 40s. per dozen. Not less than one dozen at dozen rate.

"BEARING TREES," 6s. EACH.

Deciduous Fruit Trees from Open Ground.

Deciduous fruit trees can only be supplied from the open ground during June, July and early August. After this date all trees are established in tins.

The varieties we list below have been found most suitable for Rhodesia. Varieties not listed can be procured, and we should esteem it a great favour if customers would inform us as to the growth and productivity of the varieties supplied.

APPLES.

On Guaranteed Blight-proof Stocks.

(Abbreviations: Commercial, C; Dessert, D; Cooking, K.)

- XMAS**, Very early.—Large round, dark red; D.K.
CARRINGTON (Alma), Early.—Medium conical red; C.D.K.
GOLDEN RUSSET.—Medium, round, yellow russet; D.K.
REINETTE DU CANADA.—Large brown russet; D.K.
KING OF TOMPKINS' COUNTY.—Large, striped yellow and red, juicy, excellent flavour; D.K.
COMMERCE.—A large, irregular, golden yellow apple, flushed dark red. Strongly recommended for this territory; C.D.
JONATHAN, Late.—A very productive and vigorous grower; C.D.
ROME BEAUTY, Late.—Moderate grower; fruit large, yellow shaded and striped with bright red; C.D.
OHENIMURI, Late.—Flat, skin yellow; an excellent keeper; C.D.
VERSFELD, Late.—A very free grower; red striped, darker; C.D.

35s. dozen. 3s. 3d. each.

APRICOTS.

On Peach Stock.

- ALPHA**.—Highly recommended; ripens early November.
EARLY CAPE.—One of the earliest; rich yellow; very productive.
EARLY NEWCASTLE.—A first-class apricot and regular cropper.
BLLENHEIM, Mid-season.—A superior variety for either canning or drying; a very regular bearer.
ROYAL, Mid-season.—The most popular apricot in Africa. The fruit is first-class and the tree is a vigorous grower.

35s. dozen. 3s. 3d. each.

ALMONDS.

- BRITZ**.—A seedling; a vigorous grower and a reliable cropper. Is being grown extensively in the Midlands.
I.X.L.—Strong upright grower, nuts large, bears fairly well.
JORDAN.—The chief almond of commerce and the largest.

35s. dozen. 3s. 3d. each.

CHERRIES.

- BELLE OF ORLEANS**.—The earliest; medium yellow, with red cheek.
NAPOLÉON.—A large fruiting variety, mid-season; one of the best reds.
BLACK TARTARIAN.—The most prolific black variety, strong grower.

35s. dozen. 3s. 3d. each.

FIGS.

- ADAM.**—Vigorous grower and regular heavy cropper.
ADRIATIC, Round.—Thin skin, white flesh, streaked.
BROWN TURKEY.—Pear-shaped fruit, flesh rosy red, with fine flavour.
WHITE GENOA.—One of the best for commercial purposes. Flesh pale red, sweet and highly flavoured.
 35s. dozen. 3s. 3d. each.

GRAPE VINES.

- CATAWBA.**—The ideal wet summer variety. Berries black and round. Will grow in most Rhodesian soils.
BARBAROSSA.—Black; immense cropper.
CONCORD.—This vine is highly prized for wine purposes. The berries are large, black, sweet and ripen early. Entirely free from "black spot."
RED HANEPOOT.—Large berries, fine flavour.
WHITE HANEPOOT.—Oval, white Muscat grape; rich flavour.
WHITE NIAGARA.—Highly recommended for our wet summer conditions.
 21s. dozen. 2s. each.

NECTARINES.

- EARLY RIVERS,** Very early.—Large yellow, mottled.
GOLDMINE, Mid-season.—Cream, mottled red; a sure cropper.
GOOSA, Mid-season.—Freestone, large size and vigorous grower.
 35s. dozen. 3s. 3d. each.

PEACHES.

- INKOOS,** Extra Early.—An improved Early Alexander; medium size, greenish white and highly coloured.
EARLY ALEXANDER.—Fruit greenish-white, nearly covered with red; flesh firm and juicy.
VICTOR, Early.—Medium, white, highly coloured.
FLORIDA CRAWFORD, Mid-season.—Large yellow, good bottling variety.
MAMIE ROSS, Mid-season.—Very large; white, flushed crimson.
NATAL, Mid-season.—Enormous cropper, highly coloured.
SELLAR'S GOLDEN CLING, Mid-season.—Considered to be the best yellow cling, unexcelled for canning.
WHITE PARVIE, Late Mid-season.—An ideal bottling variety, very large, flesh creamy white.
GOODMAN'S CHOICE CLING.—The leading Australian canning peach; has proved highly suitable for this Colony.
VAN RENSBURG MAY.—Large greenish-yellow cling, ripening March-April; has done well in Mashonaland.
GEORGE LATE CLING, Late.—A large white variety, with bright red cheek.

Sub-Tropical Varieties in Order of Ripening.

- BELL'S NOVEMBER.**—Highly coloured, regular and heavy cropper, ripening early November.
ARMITAGE.—A very large variety, slightly pointed, greenish yellow, with carmine cheek.
WALDO.—Medium size; handsome fruit of excellent quality.

JEWEL (ALEXANDER).—Medium to large, highly coloured.

KILLIECRANKIE.—Cream flesh, heavy cropper.

ANGEL.—Large white, good cropper.

SHACKLEFORD.—A well recommended variety, large, round, with red cheek.

35s. dozen. 3s. 3d. each.

PEARS.

In order of Ripening.

BON CHRETIEN (Williams).—A sure and heavy cropper.

BEURRE BOSC.—A large pear of good quality, skin yellow, largely splashed with russet. A free grower and prolific bearer.

CLAPP'S FAVOURITE.—A large early pear. Flesh melting and juicy, with sweet vinous flavour.

KEIFFER.—Large, golden yellow.

LECONTE.—Skin yellow, vigorous and prolific.

SMITH'S HYBRID.—A medium-sized pear, skin yellow, flesh white, crisp and melting. From experience this variety needs no recommendation.

GLOU MORCEAU.—The well-known late variety. Skin pale greenish-yellow, flesh white. A really good dessert pear.

35s. dozen. 3s. 3d. each.

PERSIMMONS.

In tins, 7s. 6d. each.

PECAN NUTS.

A valuable tree, producing nuts superior in flavour to the Walnut. In tins, 5s. each.

PLUMS (JAPANESE).

On Peach Stock.

BEAUTY.—A blood plum ripening very early; large fruit.

METHLEY, Early.—Medium size; rich red.

WILSON, Early.—An Australian plum ripening in November; reddish-carmine, with yellow flesh.

BURBANK, Mid-season.—Heavy cropper, large fruit; yellow flesh.

HALE, Mid-season.—A round variety, yellow flesh, large and sure cropper.

FRANCIS.—An exceptionally fine plum, ripening about Christmas; yellow flesh; prolific bearer.

ETTERBY EARLY, Mid-season.—Yellow flesh, enormous size.

WICKSON, Mid-season.—An excellent cropper of good quality.

GAVIOTA (Hale's Strain), Mid-season.—Large oval, cherry red, excellent flavour.

SANTA ROSA, Mid-season.—Medium to large, heavy cropper, spotted white; one of the leading export varieties.

SHIRO, Mid-season.—Large heart shaped, golden yellow, very prolific.

FEDERATION, Late.—A cross between "Wickson" and "Burbank"; very large; same shape and colour as Wickson.

KELSEY, Late.—Large fruit of clear yellow colour; heavy cropper.

SATSUMA, Late.—Large cropper; red flesh. The best variety for Rhodesia.

OCTOBER PURPLE, Late.—Fruit medium to large; vigorous grower.

35s. dozen. 3s. 3d. each.

PRUNES.

The following varieties are highly recommended for high veld:—

CALIFORNIA D'AGEN.—Small, purple; "The Prune of Commerce."

FELLENBERG.—Medium, oval, dark purple; a heavy bearer.

35s. dozen. 3s. 3d. each.

QUINCES.

MEECHE'S PROLIFIC.—Large, golden yellow, good flavour and very productive.

CHAMPION.—An excellent variety, carrying large fruit.

ORANGE JELLY.—Large variety, round, golden colour, flavour excellent.

35s. dozen. 3s. 3d. each.

WALNUTS.

English and Japanese, 35s. dozen. 3s. 3d. each.

Miscellaneous Fruit Trees.

BANANAS.

CUSTARD; DUCASSE HYBRID, from open ground.
33s. dozen, 3s. each.

ANONA or CUSTARD APPLES.

BULLOCK'S HEART.—Fruit as large as a tennis ball, with yellowish soft flesh.

CHERIMOYER.—Similar to Bullock's Heart, but fruit is scaly and dark purple.

In tins, 3s. each.

GUAVAS.

GIANT YELLOW, RED CHINESE. In $\frac{1}{2}$ tins, 2s. each.

GRENADILLAS.

Large Fruiting Vines in half tins.

PASSIFLORA EDULIS (Common Grenadilla).—The fruit of this species is a livid purple when ripe, and produced in abundance.

2s. each.

PASSIFLORA LAURIFLORA (Jamaica Honeysuckle).—Flower red and violet, sweet scented, fruit yellow, slightly larger than the common variety. 3s. each.

PASSIFLORA QUADRANGULARIS (Figi Grenadilla).—This variety bears fruit in shape similar to a marrow, 9 to 10 inches long, 5 to 6 inches in diameter, greenish yellow in colour. The edible pulp is of a sweet and slightly acid flavour.

4s. 6d. each.

THE LOGANBERRY.

A prolific fruit-bearing climber; originated from a cross between a raspberry and blackberry. Strong plants in tins. November to March. 2s. each.

LOQUATS.

THE ADVANCE (large improved). In $\frac{1}{2}$ tins. 2s. each.

MANCOES.

SILUVA HILL and DURBAN. In $\frac{1}{2}$ tins, 2s. each.

PAW PAWS.

PARKTOWN GIANT.—Large, deep orange flesh. Four in $\frac{1}{2}$ tin. 3s. tin. Single plants, 1s. each.

PEARS (Avocada).

SELECTED SEEDLINGS. In $\frac{1}{2}$ tins. 3s. each.

SELECTED SEEDLINGS (3 year old). In $\frac{1}{2}$ tins, 4s. 6d. each.

PINEAPPLES.

NATAL QUEEN.—The best for Rhodesia, from open ground. 10s. 6d. dozen.

PLANTAINS.

COMMON, large suckers, from open ground. 10s. 6d. dozen 1s. each.

POMEGRANATES.

FRUITING VARIETY, selected seedlings. Each in $\frac{1}{2}$ tins. 2s. each.

RASPBERRY CANES.

RED CUTHBERT.—The hardiest and most productive; June-July delivery. 6s. dozen.

TREE TOMATOES.

GIANT YELLOW, selected seedlings. Four in $\frac{1}{2}$ tin. 3s. per tin. Single plants, 1s. each.

Small Fruits, Culinary Plants and Roots.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

GEORGE MONRO.—A first-class fruit, but does not send out many runners.

LAXTON'S NOBLE.—The most prolific variety in Rhodesia.

SOVEREIGN.—This variety has been experimented with by a well-known grower for several years, who has now discarded all other varieties in favour of this type, and we can now offer large year-old plants. March-April delivery. **7s. 6d.** per 100.

ARTICHOKE TUBERS. See under Artichoke Seeds.

ASPARAGUS PLANTS (3 years old), per doz. **5s. 6d.** Delivery, July to September.

BORECOLE or KALE PLANTS, per 100, **2s.** Delivery, February to April.

CABBAGE PLANTS, only the leading varieties supplied. Per 100, **2s.** Delivery at all seasons.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS. Early and late varieties. Per 100, **2s.** Delivery, December to April.

CELERY PLANTS. Per 100, **3s.** Delivery, November to March.

CHO-CHO or SOU SOU, climbing plant with fruit size of a Paw-Paw; used similar to Vegetable Marrow. Plants in tins, **2s.** each.

LEEK PLANTS. Per 100, **2s.** Delivery, January to March.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.—A supply of Mushrooms can be had all the year round, with very little extra work. Mix equal quantities of well-rotted stable manure and good loam together, thoroughly soak with water, then break up the brick of Spawn into 10 or 12 pieces; place pieces in prepared soil 3 or 4 inches deep and 12 to 16 inches between. Cover up Spawn bed with straw or grass to conserve moisture, as moisture is the essential to success. Per brick, **3s.**

ONION PLANTS (Natal Red, White Queen, Silver King). Per 100, **2s.** Delivery, all the year round.

RHUBARB.—Myatt's Victoria.—Red, stalks thick and coarse; quality excellent. Large Roots (two years old). Delivery July-August only. **12s. 6d.** dozen.

SAVOY PLANTS. Per 100, **2s.** Delivery, March and April.

SHALLOT BULBS. Per 100, **2s. 6d.**

SWEET POTATO. See Root Crops, page 49.

TOMATO PLANTS, from open ground. Per 100, **2s.** Delivery at all seasons.

Citrus Trees from Open Ground.

CULTURAL AND PLANTING HINTS.

The only time for planting out citrus from the open ground in Rhodesia is during January and February. All our citrus are packed in boxes or tins and the stems covered. On arrival, the trees should be well watered, tops and roots, before being removed from the packing; allow the water to drain off, then plant out, preferably just before sundown. Water well and stake trees to prevent being damaged by winds. A good plan is to cover main stems with dry grass or other light material to prevent sun scorching until properly established. Should the ground not be ready to receive trees on arrival, water well and place in a cool shady spot; even left like this for a week, they will take no harm. The leaves will probably fall off, but so long as the stems are fresh and green all is well, and the tree will soon throw fresh leaves. The citrus trees sent out by us **do not require further pruning** when planted.

NEVER leave roots exposed to the sun or winds for a single moment.

ORANGES.

CAPE SWEET.—A highly recommended seedling; very productive, and of excellent flavour.

DU ROI.—Fruit medium to large, rind pale yellow, pulp firm and juicy. Tree a vigorous grower, bears regular and prolific crops. Ripens late.

JAFFA.—One of the largest fruited varieties; ripens fairly late.

JOPPA.—Thin rind, very sweet and juicy.

MEDITERRANEAN SWEET.—Medium sized fruit; very solid, few seeds.

PAPER RIND ST. MICHAEL.—Heavy bearer, fruit small, round, very solid; excellent flavour.

SEVILLE.—The bitter orange for preserving.

VALENCIA LATE.—Ripens late. Fruit will hang long; a strong grower and regular cropper.

WASHINGTON NAVEL.—The most suitable variety for market purposes; a rapid grower and enormous cropper. Early.

LEMONS.

EUREKA.—A strong grower, branches nearly thornless. A good prolific bearer. Fruit of excellent quality.

GENOA.—A long, oval, medium lemon. Skin thin and smooth. A most prolific bearer.

LISBON.—Fine grain, long, oval, sweet rind.

MAZOE SEEDLING.—Very prolific, and grows very successfully on almost any soil.

VILLA FRANCA.—Fruit oblong, medium size; strong, juicy; nearly seedless; smooth skin.

GRAPE FRUIT or POMELO.

MARSH'S SEEDLESS.—A well recommended variety, suitable to most soils.

TRIUMPH.—Large fruit, borne in clusters of 3 to 4. Flavour exceptional. On London market this variety fetches top price.

NAARTJES.**EMPEROR.**—Vigorous grower, of excellent quality.**OLD CAPE.**—The best variety for commercial purposes.**SATSUMA.**—A highly productive variety for the low veld; quality is excellent.**LIMES.****TAHITI.**—Fruit as large as the Lemon, and very juicy.**CITRON.**

The variety of commerce. The rind when cured is known as "citron rind."

All Citrus Fruits, out of ground: **5s.** each.All Citrus Fruits, out of ground: **57s. 6d.** doz.*Citrus Trees in Tins.*

These are each established in a tin, and can be transplanted throughout the year. Transplanting should be carefully carried out as advised on page 56.

All varieties listed can be supplied established in tins.

6s. 3d. each. "Bearing Trees": **8s. 6d.** each.*Collection of Fruit Trees for Average Rhodesian Conditions.*

This collection is recommended by the Government Horticulturist. Fifty Fruit Trees suitable for average Rhodesian conditions.

APPLES.

- 1 XMAS.
- 1 ALMA.
- 3 ROME BEAUTY.
- 1 VERSFELD.

APRICOTS.

- 2 EARLY CAPE.

FIGS.

- 1 ADAM.
- 1 ADRIATIC.

PEACHES.

- 1 FLORIDA CRAWFORD.
- 1 BELL'S NOVEMBER.
- 1 WALDO.
- 1 JEWEL.
- 1 KILLIECRANKIE.
- 1 ANGEL.
- 1 SHACKLEFORD.

PEARS.

- 1 KEIFFER.
- 1 LE CONTE.
- 1 SMITH'S HYBRID.

PLUMS.

- 1 BEAUTY.
- 1 METHLEY.
- 1 FRANCIS.
- 1 WICKSON.
- 1 KELSEY.
- 1 SATSUMA.

QUINCES.

- 1 MEECH'S PROLIFIC.
- 1 CHAMPION.
- 1 ORANGE JELLY.

GUAVAS.

- 2 GIANT YELLOW.
- 1 RED CHINESE.

MANGOES.

- 1 SILUVA HILL.
- 1 DURBAN.

AVOCADO PEARS.

- 2 SEEDLING.

ORANGES.

- 1 WASHINGTON NAVEL.
- 1 VALENCIA LATE.
- 1 MEDITERRANEAN SWEET.

LEMONS.

- 1 EUREKA.
- 1 VILLA FRANCA.

GRAPE FRUIT.

- 1 TRIUMPH.

NAARTJES.

- 1 EMPEROR.
- 1 OLD CAPE.
- 1 SATSUMA.

GRAPE VINES.

- 1 CATAWBA.
- 1 WHITE HANEOOT.
- 1 CONCORD.
- 1 BARBAROSSA.
- 1 WHITE NIAGARA.

Collection of 25 Trees **£3 2 6**
 Collection of 50 Trees **£6 0 0**

FOR CASH WITH ORDER ONLY.**APPRECIATION.**

Do realise that living plants cannot be stocked like household commodities, and that of the many varieties of Trees, etc., listed in this Catalogue not all are available at any period throughout the year.

Orders placed with us will be executed in the season which we think most satisfactory both to seller and buyer.

As all Trees, etc., are at our nurseries, which are situated some distance from Salisbury, to avoid meeting trains unnecessarily we would ask our customers to allow us at least two days for the lifting and packing of any order, however small.

Forest and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants.

We can supply transplants of the leading and most suitable kinds for Rhodesia of the under-mentioned Forest Trees, established in half paraffin tins (about 25 in each) at **8s. 4d. per 100 trees**. Ornamental trees, hardy shrubs and climbers are generally established in tins (one to four in tin), from **6d. to 5s.** per plant, according to size, unless otherwise priced.

FOREST TREES, EVERGREEN.

CALLITRIS CALCARATA.—Excellent timber tree; ant resistant.

CALLITRIS ROBUSTA.—Hardy tree; useful as wind-break.

CASUARINA CUNNINGHAMI (Beefwood).—Quick-growing tree; highly recommended as a windbreak.

CUPRESSUS ARIZONICA.—Evergreen tree; valuable timber.

CUPRESSUS PYRAMIDALIS.—High ornamental tree for small gardens.

CUPRESSUS TORULOSA.—Valuable timber; ant resistant.

EUCALYPTUS BOTRYOIDES.—Fast growing tree; valuable timber.

EUCALYPTUS CITRIODORA.—Lemon-scented; yielding good timber.

EUCALYPTUS CREBRA.—One of the ironbarks, with strong, hard, durable wood.

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS.—Of extremely rapid growth, producing strong, useful wood.

EUCALYPTUS PANICULATA.—One of the best timber trees; yields very hard, durable wood.

EUCALYPTUS PUNCTATA.—Very adaptable as regards soil and climate; good timber.

EUCALYPTUS RESINIFERA.—Excellent timber where frost is not severe.

EUCALYPTUS ROBUSTA.—Quick shady trees; requires moist situations.

EUCALYPTUS ROSTRATA.—Produces durable timber; stands drought and heat.

EUCALYPTUS SALIGNA.—Straight-growing tree of first quality.

EUCALYPTUS TERETICORNIS.—Similar to rostrata, but yields stronger wood.

GREVILLEA ROBUSTA (Silky Oak).—Very ornamental. Yields handsome furniture wood.

PINUS HALEPENSIS.—A drought-hardy pine; grows well on limestone.

PINUS INSIGNIS.—A large tree of rapid growth; produces useful soft wood.

PINUS PINASTER.—A useful variety for sandy soils; yields good strong wood.

PINUS LONGIFOLIA.—This variety will not stand severe frost. Yields good timber for building.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

CECRELA TOONA.—Quick-growing, ant resistant, scented timber.

JACARANDA MIMOSÆFOLIA.—Ornamental tree, fern-like foliage and blue flowers.

POINCIANA REGIA (Flamboyant).—Ornamental tree with scarlet flowers. Large plants in half tins. **3s. 6d.** each.

POPULUS ALBA.—Valuable timber tree; ant and borer resistant.

SPATHODEA.—Handsome foliage tree, bearing bright red flowers. In half tins. **3s. 6d.** each.

HEDGE PLANTS.

DODONÆA VISCOSA.—A quick-growing hedge plant, with bright green foliage.

LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM (Privet).—Evergreen; withstands drought well.

PITTIOSPORUM UNDULATUM (Camphor Laurel).—The well-known hedge plant; highly ornamental.

THUYA ORIENTALIS.—Slow-growing, but highly ornamental.

SHRUBS.

ABUTILON, 8 feet.—Variegated foliage, yellow and green.

ALLAMANDA NERIFOLIA, 4 feet.—Flowers deep golden yellow, streaked orange.

ALOYSIA CITRIODORA, 6 feet.—Lemon-scented Verbena.

BAUHINIA, 20 feet.—Indigenous to Rhodesia; flowers white and pink.

BAUHINIA GALPINA.—Rambling shrub; orange red flowers.

BRUNFELSIA, 4 feet.—Free flowering, scented, blue flowers changing to white. Strong plants in half tins. **6s. 9d.** each.

BUDDLEIA, 8 feet.—Useful hedge shrub; sweet-scented flowers, blue and yellow.

CALLISTEMON SPECIOSUS (Bottle-brush), 15 feet.—Drooping habit; scarlet flowers.

CASSIA (Cape Laburnum), 8 feet.—Quick-growing; flowers yellow.

DEUTSIA CRENATA, 8 feet.—Deciduous shrub; flowers pure white.

DURANTA PLUMIERI, 10 feet.—Useful deciduous hedge; flowers blue.

EUPHORBIA FULGENS, 4 feet.—Lovely scarlet flowers.

EUPHORBIA SPLENDENS, 2 feet.—The well-known Christ's Thorn; red.

GARDENIA FLORIDA, 3 feet.—Green glossy leaves; flowers pure white.

HELIOTROPIUM PERUVIANUM, 3 feet.—Sweet-scented, lilac-white flowers.

HIBISCUS, 1 to 15 feet.—Scarlet flowers; single and double varieties.

HOLMSKIOIDIA, 15 feet.—Handsome flowering shrub; red and yellow varieties.

LAGERSTROMERIA INDICA, 15 to 20 feet.—Mauve, pink and white varieties.

LASIANDRA MACRANTHA, 8 feet.—A lovely shrub, bearing large flowers 3 inches across of a royal purple colour; very susceptible to frosts. Strong plants in half tins. 5s. each.

NERIUM OLEANDER, 10 feet.—Evergreen; red, pink and white varieties.

PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS.—Useful hedge plant; free-flowering blue flowers.

PLUMIERA (Frangipanni), 12 feet.—White and pink varieties.

POINSETTIA, 10 to 12 feet.—Highly effective in winter; red and yellow varieties.

THEVETIA NERIFOLIA, 8 to 10 feet.—Evergreen; flowers yellow.

TECOMA SMITHI, 10 feet.—Bright yellow flowers.

CLIMBERS or CREEPERS.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHI (Virginia Creeper).—A lovely creeper, leaves changing colour in season from green to autumn tints. Plants 12-16 inches high in half tins. 3s. each.

ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS.—A very vigorous pink-flowered creeper; deep-coloured foliage. Plants 4 to 5 feet high, in half tins. 3s. each.

ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO (Dutchman's Pipe).—Strong-growing creeper.

BEAUMONTIA GRANDIFLORA.—Heavy foliage; large white flowers. Large plants in half tins. 3s. each.

BIGNONIA VENUSTA (Golden Shower).—Vigorous creeper, bearing masses of orange flowers. 2s. 6d. each.

BOUGAINVILLEA GLABRA.—Strong-growing climber; magenta flowers.

BOUGAINVILLEA BRASILIENSIS.—Similar to "Glabra," brick red flowers. (No stock available.)

JASMINUM GRANDIFLORUM.—The well-known sweet-scented climber.

PODRANEA (Zimbabwe Creeper).—Indigenous creeper; pink flowers.

ROSA BRACTEATA (Macartney Rose).—Useful climber or hedge plant; single white flowers.

SOLANUM WENLANDII (Potato Creeper).—A woody, quick-growing creeper; blue flowers.

STEPHANOTIS FLORIBUNDA.—A magnificent climber, bearing clusters of pure white jasmine-like flowers. Very fragrant. Plants 3 to 4 feet high in half tins. 8s. 6d. each.

WISTERIA.—A lovely but slow-growing creeper; single and double blue, single and double white varieties. Plants 3 feet high. 8s. 6d. each.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.

Arucarias in 2 varieties ... 12s. 6d. each

Camellias ... 10s. 0d. each

Ficus Macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig) in half tins ... 5s. 0d. each

Azaleas, in 8 colours ... 8s. 0d. each

Aspidestras, in pots ... 4s. 0d. each

Palms, in tins, pots or tubs, as required for outdoor or shade ... from 5s. to 60s. each

Geraniums, in pots ... from 6s. to 12s. doz.

Ferns, in pots ... from 2s. 6d. to 10s. each

Amaryllis, choice seedlings, each in half tins 5s. each

Gladioli Bulbs, choice colours, June - July -

August delivery ... 3s. doz.

Rose Culture.

Rose Garden.—Roses thrive best in heavy clay soil with a small proportion of sand. The soil should be well trenched to a depth of two feet and well rotted cow or pig manure worked in. Plant roses where they can get shelter from high winds, but do not enclose with tall trees. When planting, spread the roots out fan-shape, then place a layer of good soil, then a little well-rotted manure, but do not let the manure touch the roots; fill in hole and tread firmly; water copiously.

Manures and Fertilisers.—Pig dung is the most suitable for rose trees, but if unavailable, cow dung or night soil can be applied with equally good results. These should stand in a heap from three to four months, and may be applied after pruning and forked in at once. Soot is a good manure, especially for roses on their own roots.

After pruning, rose trees may be mulched with any of the foregoing manures or an application of 3 to 5 lbs. blood meal and 2 ozs. nitrate of soda to each tree.

Pruning.—All our roses from the open ground are pruned before being sent out. Whilst rose trees which are established in tins do not require pruning until the annual pruning, which should be done during

May or June, for general purposes the method of pruning to be employed will be as follows:—Cut away to the base all dead, weak and unripe shoots. All shoots which have a tendency to cross one another must be cut out so that the plant may not become too crowded—a point which has special importance in dealing with the centre of the plant. The pruner will now have only the stronger and well ripened shoots of the previous year's growth to deal with, and these should be cut back so as to leave from 8 to 10 "eyes" on each shoot. This cutting back may be modified according to the vigour and type of tree.

Climbing roses and ramblers require very little pruning, and with few exceptions may be left pretty much to their natural habit of growth; all dead wood removed and sufficient of the shoots to prevent overcrowding. The base of climbers sometimes becomes bare; this may be obviated by shortening one or two of the older shoots coming up from the base.

Our Rose Trees are hardy, well-rooted plants, budded on vigorous-growing stocks. **Delivery, out of ground, May to June only. Established in tins throughout the year whilst stocks are available.**

The best season for planting out rose trees in this country is still an open question, but from experience we would advise our customers to plant during January and February, when the rains are on.

Prices.—Out of ground, **2s. 3d.** each, **25s.** per doz. Established in tins, **3s. 3d.** each, **35s.** per doz.

Not less than one dozen at dozen rates.

N.B.—We invite all rose enthusiasts to call and inspect our stock of rose trees, when they can make their own selection.

HYBRID TEA, HYBRID PERPETUAL and TEA ROSES.

ADMIRATION, H.T.—Pearly white, shaded vermillion.

AMERICA, H.T.—Pink, sweet scented.

ANTOINE RIVOIRE, H.T.—Rosy flesh on yellow ground.

AVOCA, H.T.—Rich crimson, fragrant.

AUGUSTUS HARTMAN, H.T.—Geranium red; flushed orange.

ALEX HILL GRAY, T.—Deep lemon yellow, fragrant.

AUDREY, H.T.—Deep crimson, very fragrant.

ARCHIE GRAY, H.T.—Deep crimson, heavily flamed velvet scarlet.

ARTHUR COOK, H.T.—Deep velvety crimson, deliciously perfumed.

AUTUMN TINTS, H.T.—Coppery red, shaded with salmon and orange.

BESSIE BROWN, H.T.—Creamy white.

BRITISH QUEEN, H.T.—Pure white, very large flowers.

BEN CANT, H.P.—Deep clear crimson.

BETTY HULTON, H.T.—Saffron yellow, deep golden centre.

BETTY UPRICHARD, H.T.—Delicate salmon pink to carmine, outer petals glowing carmine with coppery sheen.

CORONATION, H.P.—Flesh colour, shading to shrimp pink.

CAROLINE TESTOUT, H.T.—Light salmon pink.

COLUMBIA, H.T.—True pink, deepening to glow pink.

COURTENAY PAGE, H.T.—Scarlet crimson, large flowers.

CAPT. F. S. HARVEY CANT, H.T.—Rich salmon pink, perfumed.

CAPT. KILBE STUART, H.T.—Glowing velvety crimson.

CLARA CURTIS, H.T.—Large golden yellow flowers.

CRIMSON EMBLEM, H.T.—Dazzling crimson scarlet.

COMMONWEALTH, H.T.—Bright deep pink, flowers carried on long stems.

COVENT GARDEN, H.T.—Deep rich red.

DIADEM, H.T.—Orange-crimson, suffused salmon and coppery yellow.

DEAN HOLE, H.T.—Silvery carmine, shaded crimson.

DOROTHY PAGE ROBERTS, H.T.—Coppery pink, suffused yellow.

DORIS TRAYLER, H.T.—Cadmium orange bud, changing to deep amber yellow.

EARL HAIG, H.T.—Deep reddish crimson.

EARL BEATTIE, H.T.—Deep crimson.

EDWARD MAWLEY, H.T.—Deep rich velvety crimson.

ELSIE BECKWITH, H.T.—Deep glowing rosy pink.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI, H.P.—The finest white rose in cultivation.

FEU JOSEPH LOOYMANS, H.T.—Colour yellow with vivid apricot.

FLORENCE L. IZZARD, H.T.—Deep pure buttercup yellow.

GEORGE DICKSON, H.T.—Velvety black crimson.

GENERAL MACARTHUR, H.T.—Bright scarlet red.

GOLDEN EMBLEM, H.T.—Rich deep yellow.

GORGEOUS, H.T.—Deep orange yellow.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT, H.P.—Brilliant scarlet crimson.

GOLDEN OPHELIA, H.T.—Golden-yellow in centre, edges of petals cream.

GWYNNE CARR, H.T.—Shell pink, shaded lilac rose.

HUGH DICKSON, H.P.—Brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet.

HADLEY, H.T.—Dark crimson.

HENRIETTA, H.T.—Orange crimson, perfumed.

HOOSIER BEAUTY, H.T.—Glowing crimson.

H. V. MACHIN, H.T.—Scarlet-crimson, blooms of immense size.

HAWLMARK SCARLET, H.T.—Brilliant scarlet, scented.

HARRY KIRK, T.—Deep sulphur yellow.

HUGO ROLLER, T.—Rich lemon-yellow petals edged and suffused crimson.

J. J. L. MOCK, H.T.—Deep rose red.

JOHN HART, H.T.—Deep bright cherry-pink, very free flowering.

KING GEORGE, H.T.—Rich black crimson.

K. OF K., H.T.—Semi-single, intense scarlet.

LADY CRAIG, H.T.—Deep yellow.

LADY ALICE STANLEY, H.T.—Coral rose, inside pale flesh.

LADY PIRRIE, H.T.—Coppery salmon, inside apricot yellow.

LADY WATERLOW, H.T.—Salmon pink, petals edged with rose.

LADY WAKEFIELD, H.T.—Bright apricot, beautiful foliage, tea-scented.

LA FRANCE, H.T.—Pale peach colour, reverse deep rose.

LILIAN MOORE, H.T.—Pure Indian yellow.

LADY ROBERTS, T.—Apricot, with coppery yellow base.

LOUISE CRETTE, H.P.—White; good rose for exhibition.

LORD ALLENBY, H.T.—Rich crimson, suffused scarlet.

LADY HILLINGDON, T.—Orange yellow.

LAURENT CARLE, H.T.—Brilliant velvety carmine.

LA TOSCA, H.T.—Tinted rosy white.

- LADY DIXON HARTLAND, H.T.**—Deepest salmon, shading to pale pink.
- MME. ABEL CHATENAY, H.T.**—Carmine rose, shaded deep salmon.
- MME. RAVARY, H.T.**—Beautiful orange yellow.
- MME. SECOND WEBER, H.T.**—Clear salmon pink.
- MABEL TURNER, H.T.**—Deep salmon pink, reflexed petals.
- M. DICKSON HAMILL, H.T.**—Straw colour, flushed.
- MELODY, H.T.**—Pure deep saffron yellow, with prim-rose edges.
- MILDRED GRANT, H.T.**—Ivory white.
- MRS. AARON WARD, H.T.**—Indian yellow.
- MRS. BEATTY, H.T.**—Exquisite self-yellow, delightfully perfumed.
- MRS. CALVIN COOLIDGE, H.T.**—Golden yellow, very free flowering.
- MRS. COURTENAY PAGE, H.T.**—Orange cerise, carmine shading.
- MRS. WEMYSS QUIN, H.T.**—Intense lemon chrome.
- MME. JULES GRAVEREAU, T.**—Creamy yellow, centre rose peach.
- MME. J. DUPOY, T.**—Rosy yellow changing to creamy white.
- MAMAN JULES GRAVEREAU, T.**—Creamy yellow, centre rose peach.
- MAMAN COCHET, T.**—Light pink, splashed with bright rose.
- MRS. FOLEY HOBBS, T.**—Delicate ivory white.
- MRS. HERBERT STEVENS, T.**—White, faint peach shading.
- MOLLY S. CRAWFORD, T.**—White, shaded eau-de-nil.
- MRS. JOHN LAING, H.P.**—Soft pink colour.
- MRS. GEORGE MARRIOTT, H.T.**—Deep cream and pearly suffused rose.
- MARIE VAN HOUTTE, T.**—Pale yellow, edge rose.
- MAUD CUMMING, H.T.**—Peach, shaded coral pink, suffused orange.
- MODESTY, H.T.**—Pearly white, shaded rose.
- MME. ANTOINE MARI, T.**—Rose, shaded white, opening blush-white.
- MRS. E. J. HUDSON, H.T.**—Bright rosy-pink, very free flowering.
- MRS. PRENTICE NICHOLLS, H.T.**—Handsome deep rose pink, vigorous grower.
- MURIEL WILSON, T.**—White, shaded lemon.
- NATIONAL EMBLEM, H.T.**—Dark crimson, shaded velvety crimson.
- OPHELIA, H.T.**—Salmon flesh, very fragrant
- PRINCE G. DE ROHAN, H.P.**—Velvety crimson maroon.
- PRINCE OF WALES, H.T.**—Brilliant cherry-red, flowers very large and deliciously fragrant.
- REV. PAGE ROBERTS, H.T.**—Rich "Marechal Niel" yellow colour.
- RED LETTER DAY, H.T.**—Semi-double, velvety scarlet crimson.
- ROSEMARY, H.T.**—Deep carmine, reverse of petals old gold.
- SOUV DE R. B. FERGUSON, H.T.**—Rich apricot and shell pink.
- SUNSTAR, H.T.**—Colour variable, orange yellow and crimson.
- SUNBURST, H.T.**—Orange yellow, with deeper centre; slightly variable in colour.
- SOUV DE P. NOTTING, T.**—Deep apricot yellow.
- SACHSENGRUSS, H.T.**—Delicate flesh on white ground, with china rose reflex.
- SENSATION, H.T.**—Rich velvety crimson.
- SHOT SILK, H.T.**—Cherry cerise overshot with salmon orange.
- THE QUEEN ALEXANDRA, H.T.**—Intense vermilion, shaded old gold.
- ULRICH BRUNNER, H.P.**—Cherry red, fragrant.
- VENUS, H.T.**—The improved "Mme. Abel Chatenay."
- VICTORY, H.T.**—Glowing scarlet crimson, blooms of good shape.
- W. C. CLARKE, H.T.**—Deep maroon crimson, shaded black.
- W. E. WALLACE, H.T.**—Deep golden yellow.
- WILLIAM KORDES, H.T.**—Capuchin-red on a golden yellow ground.
- WHITE ENSIGN, H.T.**—Pure white, flushed delicate cream.
- WHITE MAMAN COCHET, T.**—Creamy white flowers, slightly tinged blush.

PERNETIANA ROSES.

- AGNELE PERNET.**—Vivid orange-yellow, shaded fiery deep reddish apricot, outside of petals fiery golden-yellow.
- CONSTANCE CASSON.**—Rich carmine, flushed apricot.
- LORD LAMBOURNE.**—Deep buttercup-yellow petals, margined carmine scarlet.
- LYON ROSE.**—Shrimp-pink, with coral-red centre.
- MME. E. HERRIOTT.**—"Daily Mail Rose," coral red, shaded with yellow and bright rosy scarlet.
- MRS. BECKWITH.**—Clear buttercup-yellow in the bud stage and sulphur-yellow in the expanded flower.
- PRESIDENT CHERIOUX.**—Prawn-red flower with coral-red centre.
- SOUV DE G. PERNET.**—Sunflower yellow, shaded deeper in centre.
- SOVEREIGN.**—Deep orange yellow, bedding rose.

POLYANTHA ROSES.

- BABY FAURAX.**—Violet blue shade.
- ECHO.**—Beautiful rose pink.
- GLORY OF HURST.**—Bright cherry red.
- GOLDEN SALMON, Dwarf Poly.**—Small double flowers of a deep orange yellow.
- PINK DELIGHT, Dwarf Poly.**—Single, delightful shade of pink.
- ORANGE KING, Dwarf Poly.**—A distinct and pretty orange.
- SNOW WHITE, Dwarf Poly.**—Ivery white, large trusses of semi-double flowers.

SINGLE FLOWER ROSES.

- DAINTY BESS, H.T.**—Single, prominent centre of crimson and gold, with delightful salmon pink petals.
- IRISH AFTERGLOW, H.T.**—Single, deep tangerine passing to pink.
- IRISH ELEGANCE, H.T.**—Single, bronzy orange changing to shades of apricot.
- IRISH FIREFLAME, H.T.**—Single, maddery orange splashed with crimson, becoming orange.
- MERMAID, H. Brac.**—Single flowered, sulphur yellow, deep amber stamens.
- MRS. OAKLEY FISHER, H.T.**—Single flowers, rich orange yellow.
- VESUVIUS, H.T.**—Single, brightest scarlet crimson, sweetly perfumed.

CLIMBING and PILLAR ROSES.

- ARDS ROVER, H.P.**—Crimson, shaded maroon.
- CAROLINE TESTOUT, H.T.**—Colour similar to dwarf variety.
- CHASTITY, H.T.**—White pillar-rose, very fragrant.
- CUPID, H.T.**—Pillar, single blooms of flesh and opal.
- GENERAL MACARTHUR, H.T.**—Colour similar to dwarf variety.
- GLOIRE DE DIJON, T.**—Buff, orange centre.
- GOLDEN OPHELIA, H.T.**
- H. V. MACHIN, H.T.**
- LADY HILLINGDON, T.**
- LA FRANCE, H.T.**
- } Colour of flowers similar to dwarf varieties of same name.
- MME. BUTTERFLY, H.T.**—Bright pink suffused with apricot.
- M. NIEL.**—Rich golden yellow.
- MME. E. HERRIOTT, P.**
- MME. ABEL CHATENAY, H.T.**
- } Colour of flowers similar to dwarf varieties of same name.
- WHITE BANKSIA.**—Pure white, small and very double.
- W. ALLEN RICHARDSON, N.**—Very deep orange yellow.
- ROYAL SCARLET, Hyb. Wich.**—One of the best scarlet climbers.
- YELLOW BANKSIA.**—Beautiful yellow, very double.

RAMBLING CLUSTER ROSES.

- CRIMSON RAMBLER, Poly.**—Bright crimson flowers in clusters.
- DOROTHY PERKINS.**—Beautiful shell pink, sweetly scented.
- EMILY GRAY.**—Beautiful golden yellow.
- GOLDFINCH, Poly.**—Pale orange yellow.
- HIAWATHA.**—Deep crimson shading to white.
- PHYLLIS BIDE, Poly.**—Pale gold, shaded carmine at edges.
- SHOWER OF GOLD, Climb. Poly.**—Yellow, double rosette-shaped flowers.
- WHITE DOROTHY.**—Pure white.
- YVONNE, Clim. Poly.**—A charming soft shade of pink.

LEAF-EATING CATERPILLARS, BEETLES, ETC.

—The infested plants should be sprayed or dusted with a suitable arsenical compound:—

Sprays—

- (1) Arsenate of lead (powder), 1 lb.
Water, 30 galls.
- (2) Arsenate of lead (paste), 1 lb.
Water, 16 galls.

Arsenate of lead is the safest of the arsenical compounds in common use as plant sprays in regard to injury to foliage, but is slower in its action on insects than some others.

- (3) Paris green, 1 lb.
Fresh lime, 2 lbs.
Water, 160 galls.

Paris green does not adhere to the plant as closely as arsenate of lead, and tends to burn plants such as beans, etc., which are particularly susceptible to arsenical injury. It is, however, a more powerful stomach poison for insects.

Dusts—

- (1) Arsenate of lead (powder), 1 lb.
Sifted slaked lime or flour, 4-5 lbs.
- (2) Paris green, 1 lb.
Sifted slaked lime or flour, 25 lbs.

Mix thoroughly and apply to the plants with a dusting machine, or shake on plants through coarse hessian or sacking.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING AND PRUNING

We are at your service.

All work carried out under the direct supervision
of our
Mr. Wm. METHVEN.

Garden Tools.

ADZE, heads only, best steel, 6s. each.

BASKETS, wood chip, suitable for fruit: 4 lb. size, 4s. 6d. doz.; 6 lb. size, 5s. 6d. doz.; 8 lb. size, 6s. 6d. doz.

BASKETS, Hanging Fern: 10 in., 5s. 6d.; 12 in., 6s. 6d.; 15 in., 7s. 6d.; 16 in., 8s. 6d.

BASKETS, Hanging Flower: 10 in., 4s.; 12 in., 5s.; 15 in., 6s.; 16 in., 7s.

BASKETS, for flower-girls and bridesmaids, theatre and gipsy shape, 5s. 6d. to 10s. each.

BOUQUET PAPERS: 4 in., 9d.; 5 in., 1s.; 6 in., 1s. 3d.; 7 in., 1s. 6d.; 8 in., 1s. 9d. each.

BOUQUET FRAMES: 5 in., 1s. 6d. each; 6 in., 1s. 9d. each; 7 in., 2s. each; 8 in., 2s. 3d. each.

BOUQUET HANDLES, 6d. each.

BUTTON-HOLE TUBES, gents', 2s. 6d. each; ladies', with safety pin, 3s. each.

CARNATION STAKES, wire spiral, very durable: 18 inches, 2s. 6d. doz.; 24 inches, 3s. 6d. doz.; 36 inches, 4s. 6d. doz.

CORK, virgin, for rustic work, per lb. 1s. 9d.



**"Norcross"
Cultivators.**

CULTIVATORS, "Norcross," "Midget," 2s. 6d.; 3 prong, 4s.; 5 prong, 6s. each.

DAISY GRUBBER. See Lawn Weeders.



DIBBLERS, 2s. 6d. each.

EDGING IRON, for trimming grass edges, 6s. each.

FLOWER POTS, Galvanised—

4 in.	0s. 9d. each;	8s. 0d. per doz.
5 in.	1s. 0d. each;	9s. 6d. per doz.
6 in.	1s. 3d. each;	11s. 6d. per doz.
7 in.	1s. 6d. each;	15s. 9d. per doz.
8 in.	1s. 9d. each;	17s. 0d. per doz.
9 in.	2s. 0d. each;	19s. 0d. per doz.
10 in.	2s. 3d. each;	21s. 0d. per doz.
12 in.	2s. 6d. each;	26s. 0d. per doz.

FORKS, Potato, 4 flat prongs, 7s. 6d.



FORKS, weeding, hand, 2s. 6d. each; long handle, 3s. each.

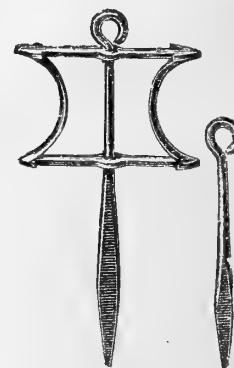


FORKS, Digging, solid steel square prongs, "D" handles: ladies' size, 6s.; 4 prong, 8s.; 5 prong, 9s.

FORKS, Hay, 2 and 3 tined, 7s. and 9s. each.

GARDEN LINES: 30 yards, 4s. 3d.; 60 yards, 8s. 6d.

GARDEN PENCILS, Wolff's indelible, 9d. each.



GARDEN REELS, 4s. each.

GARDEN SETS, comprising spade, fork, rake and hose, 12s. per set.

GARDEN ARCHES: 7 ft. high, 12 inches wide, 50s. each; 7 feet high, 18 inches wide, 55s. each; 7 feet high, 24 inches wide, 60s. each.

GARDEN BORDER WIRE FENCE, 12 inches high, 1s. per foot.

GARDEN ROLLER.—These rollers are made from wrought iron one-eighth of an inch in thickness; the handle (of bar iron) is braced for strength. The rollers are carefully balanced and easily rolled. Capacity 21 gallons; roller 110 lbs., when filled 320 lbs.; size, 30 in. x 16 in., £7 10s.

GLOVES: men's 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. pair; ladies' 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per pair.

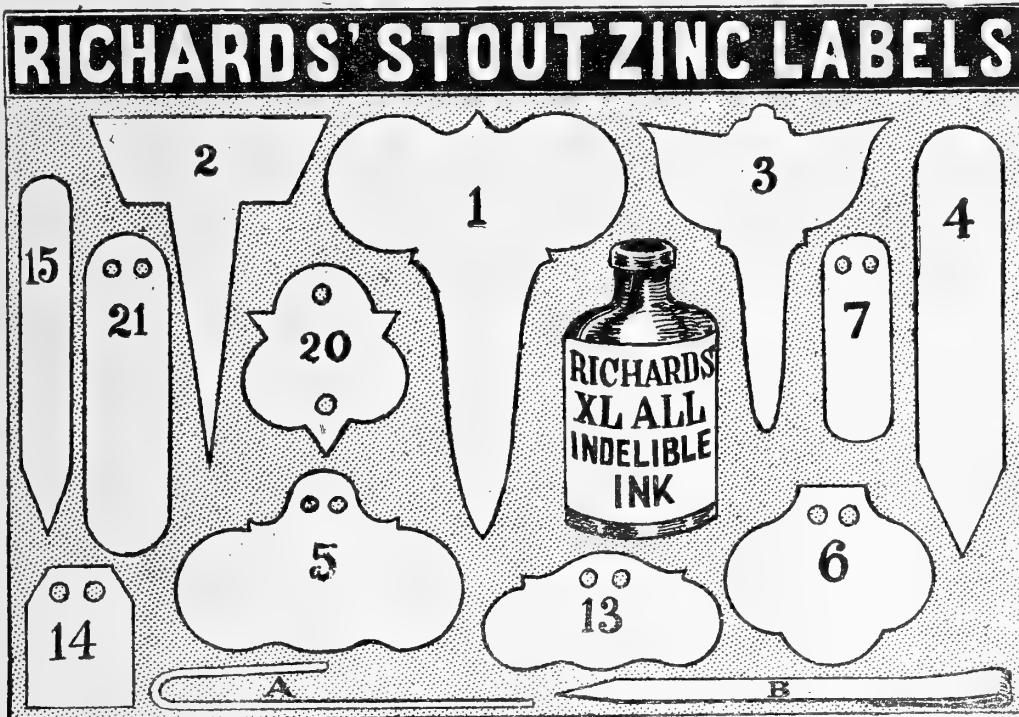
HOES: Triangle, 5 in., 2s.; 6 in., 2s. 6d. each.
 „ „Bodwe,” 2 lbs., 1s. 6d. each; 16s. 6d. per doz.
 „ Kaffir Picks, 2½ lbs., 12s. per doz.
 „ Draw: 4 in., 1s. 6d.; 5 in., 2s.; 6 in., 2s. 6d. each.



HOES, Dutch: 4 in., 3s.; 5 in., 3s. 6d.; 6 in., 4s.; 7 in., 4s. 6d.; 8 in., 5s. each.

HOES, Vine, 3 and 4 prong, 4s. and 5s. each.

HOOKS, Reaping: No. 1, 4s.; No. 2, 4s. 3d.; No. 3, 4s. 6d. each. With cranked handle: No. 1, 4s. 6d.; No. 2, 4s. 9d.; No. 3, 5s. 3d. each.



No. 1: 1s. 6d. per doz.; 10s. 6d. per 100.

No. 2: 1s. 6d. per doz.; 7s. per 100.

No. 3: 1s. 6d. per doz.; 10s. per 100.

No. 4: 1s. per doz.; 6s. per 100.

No. 5: 1s. 6d. per doz.; 7s. per 100.

No. 6: 1s. per doz.; 4s. 6d. per 100.

A: Verbena Pegs, 4s. 6d. per gross.

No. 7: 1s. per doz.; 4s. 6d. per 100.

No. 13: 1s. per doz.; 4s. 6d. per 100.

No. 14: 1s. per doz.; 3s. 6d. per 100.

No. 15: 1s. per doz.; 4s. 6d. per 100.

No. 20: 1s. 6d. per doz.; 7s. per 100.

No. 21: 1s. 6d. per doz.; 7s. per 100.

B: Layering Pegs, 1s. per doz.; 4s. 6d. per 100.

INDELIBLE INK, for use on zinc labels, 1s. per bottle.

LABELS, Yeats' Metallic, 1s. 9d. per box of 12.

LABELS, Wood, painted: 5 in., 2s. 6d.; 6 in., 3s.; 7 in., 3s. 6d. per 100.

LABELS, Wood, plain: 4 in., 2s.; 5 in., 2s. 3d.; 6 in., 2s. 6d.; 7 in., 3s.; 8 in., 3s. 6d.; 9 in., 4s.; 10 in., 5s.; 12 in., 6s. per 100.

LEAD WIRE RIBBON, for tying zinc labels on trees, 6d. per yard.



HANDLES for Hoes, Planters', 3 ft., 1s. 6d.

HANDLES for Adze, 3s. 6d. each

HANDLES for Mattocks, 1s. 6d. each.

HANDLES for Shovels, 1s. 9d. each.

HANDLES for Spades, 1s. 9d. each.

HANDLES for Rakes, ash, 5 ft., 2s.; 5½ ft., 2s. 3d. each.

HANDLES for Picks, oval eye, 1s. 6d. each.

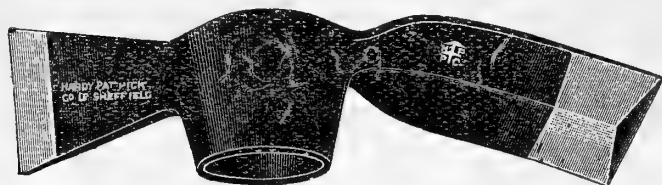
HANDLES, Universal Pick: No. 1, 3s.; No. 2, 3s. 6d. each.

HYGROMETERS, Tobacco Barn, 10s. each.

LAWN WEEDERS or Daisy Grubbers, 3s. 6d. each.

MOSS, French, per bundle, 1s.

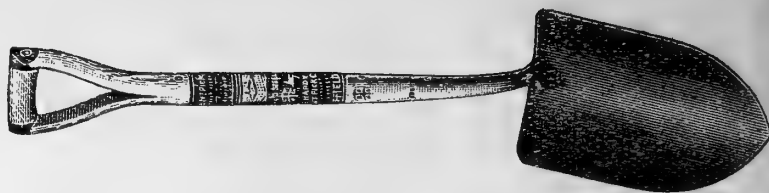
MASTIC L'HOMME, Grafting Wax: No. 1, 2s. 6d.; No. 2, 4s. 6d.; No. 3, 8s. 6d.; No. 4, 19s. 6d. per tin.



MATTOCKS, Short Cutter, 5½ lbs., 4s. 6d. each.

MATTOCK HOES, 3s. 6d. each.

PEAT (Moss Litter), for non-drainage bulb bowls, per lb., 6d.



SHOVELS, Diamond-point Y.D. handles, 1106, 4s. each.

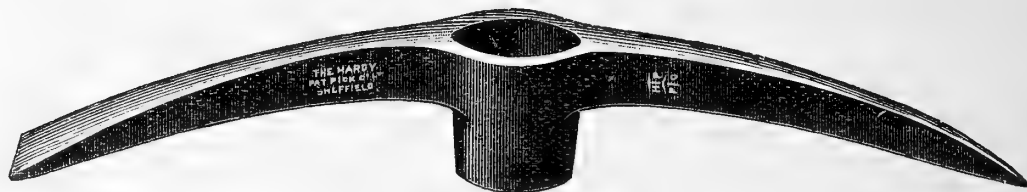
SHOVELS, Square-mouth D. handles, 6s. 6d. each.

SHOVELS, Square-mouth T. handles, 6s. each.

Special quotations for quantities.

SICKLES: No. 1, 1s. each; 10s. 6d. per doz.

SPADES, Ladies', 6230B, 4s.; 257, 6s. each.



PICKS, "Universal," solid steel, 5 lb., 2s. 9d.; 6 lb., 3s. 3d.; 7 lb., 3s. 9d. each.

PICKS, Oval Eye, 6 lb., 3s. 6d.; 7 lb., 4s. each.

PUNNETS, Chip, 1 lb. size, for Strawberries or Plums, 1s. 9d. doz.; 20s. gross.

RAIN GAUGES, 8 in., copper pattern, complete with measure, 30s. each.

RAFFIA: white, 2s. 6d. per lb.; in 12 colours, 5s. lb.

RAKES, with handles: 8 teeth, 4s. 9d.; 10 teeth, 5s.; 12 teeth, 5s. 3d.; 14 teeth, 5s. 6d.; 16 teeth, 5s. 9d.; 18 teeth, 6s. 6d. each.

RAKES, iron, without handles: 8 teeth, 2s. 3d.; 10 teeth, 2s. 6d.; 12 teeth, 2s. 9d.; 14 teeth, 3s. 3d.; 16 teeth, 3s. 6d.; 18 teeth, 4s. each.

RIDDLES, Potato: 24 in. x 1¼ in., 15s. 6d.; 24 in. x 1½ in., 16s. 6d.; 24 in. x 1¾ in., 17s. 6d. each.

SCYTHES, Sheffield make, 36 in., 8s. 6d.

SCYTHE SNEDS, Aberdeen pattern, 6s. each.

SCYTHE STONES, genuine Waterloo, 2s. 6d. each.

SCYTHE STRICKLES, 11 in., 2s. 6d.; 12 in., 3s. each.

SEED TESTERS, French porous tray and cover, with metal under-tray, 30s. each.

SHOVELS, Diamond-point D. handles, 1330B, 4s. each.



SPADES, Gents', 2814Y, 8s.; 329B, 12s. 6d. each.

THERMOMETERS, for inside and outside use, 12s. 6d. each.

THERMOMETERS, tobacco barn, 7s. 6d. each.

TROWELS, of sizes, 3s. 6d. each.

TROWELS, long handled, 4s. each.

VERANDAH WIRE TRELLIS, 24 in. wide, 1s. 6d. per foot.

WIRE, stub or bouquet, in 7, 9, 10 and 12 in. lengths, 2s. 6d. per lb.

WIRE WREATH FRAMES: 12 in., 1s. 3d.; 14 in., 1s. 6d.; 16 in., 1s. 9d.; 18 in., 2s.; 20 in., 2s. 3d.

WIRE CROSS, ANCHOR, CHAPLET, HARP and MASONIC FRAMES, from 2s. to 3s. 6d. each.

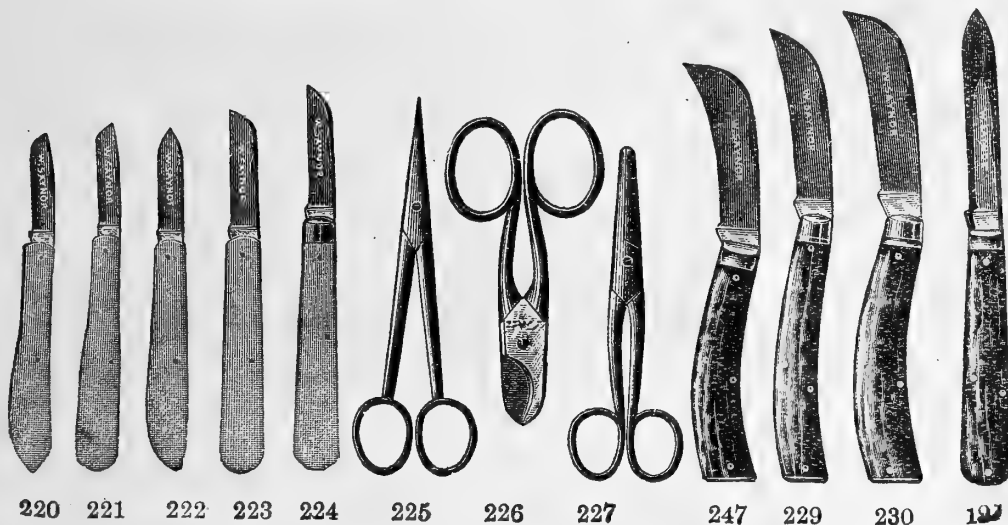
Pruning Requisites

Knives, Scissors, Pruning Shears, Pruning Saws and Tree Pruners.

BILL HOOKS, No. 181, 11 in., 4s. each.

HEDGE BILLS or Scotch Slashers: No. 25I, 9 in., 8s.; No. 251, 11 in., 9s. each.

W. SAYNOR'S BEST GARDEN KNIVES AND SCISSORS.



KNIVES, Budding: 224½, 10s.; 223½, 7s. 6d.; 224, 10s.; 235½, 9s. 6d. each.

KNIVES, Pruning: 247, 7s.; 244, 7s. 6d.; 648, 6s. 6d.; 236, 4s.; 244½, 7s. 6d.; 614, stag, 8s.; 238, 9s.; 139, 6s. 6d. each.

GRAPE THINNING SCISSORS: 225, 5s. 6d. pair.

FLOWER GATHERING SCISSORS: 227, 6 in., 6s. 6d. pair.

PRUNING SCISSORS: 226, 5½ in., 5s. pair; 226, 6½ in., 6s. 6d. pair.

ORANGE CLIPPERS, Tuttle pattern, 10s. 6d. per pair.

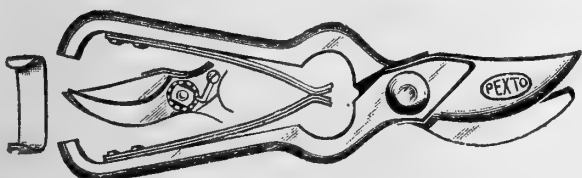
PRUNING SHEARS, genuine hand-made Rieser, 8½ in., 22s. 6d. per pair.

PRUNING SHEARS: No. 861, 6 in., solid steel, double cut, 5s. 6d. per pair.

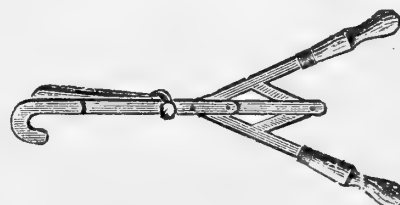
PRUNING SHEARS: No. 863, 8 in., parrot bill Aubert pattern, double cut, 7s. 6d. per pair.

PRUNING SHEARS: No. 729, 7 in., parrot bill, volute spring, double cut, 6s. per pair.

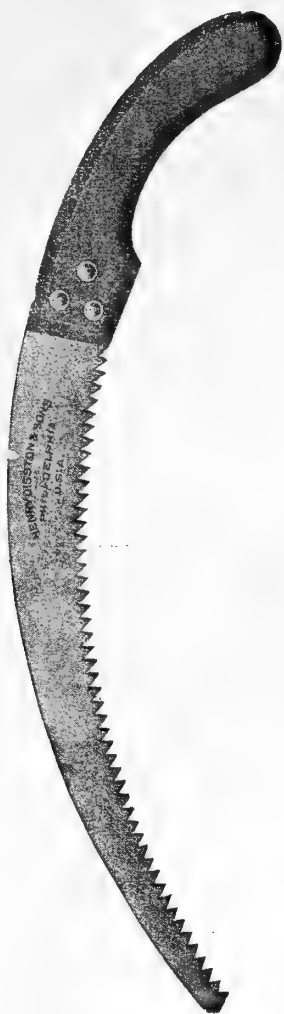
PRUNERS, Tree: 6 ft. pole, 12s. 6d.; 8 ft. pole, 15s.; 10 ft. pole, 17s.; 12 ft. pole, 18s. 6d. each.



PRUNING SHEARS: No. R85, Pexto Rieser pattern, full polished longitudinal brass springs, ratchet nut, 8½ in., 10s. 6d. per pair.



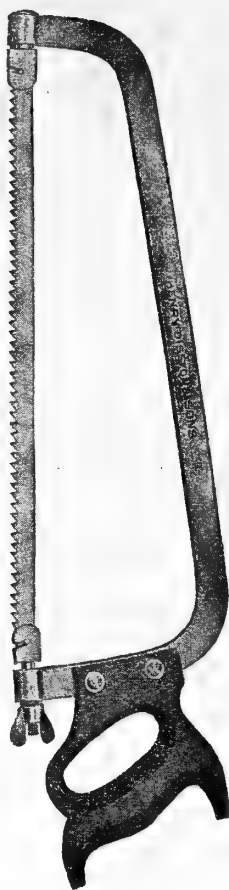
PRUNERS, "Myticuttah," a powerful tree pruner: No. 1, 18s. 6d.; No. 2, 12s. each.



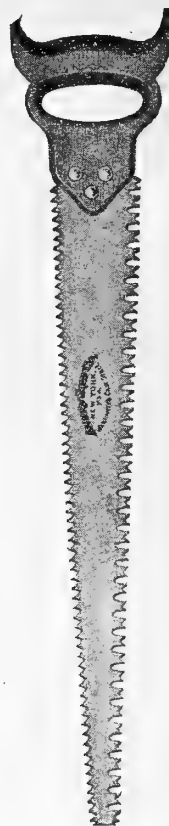
**Pruning Saw—
Grecian.**

SAWS, Pruning, Grecian, curved blade: 14 in., 4s.; 16 in., 5s. each.

SAWS, Pruning: No. 9, double swivel, 14 in., 9s.; No. 15, Pacific Coast, 14 in., 8s.; No. 18, New York pattern, 18 in., 8s.; No. 19, New York pattern, 18 in., 7s. 6d. each.



**Pruning Saw—
Pacific Coast.**



**Pruning Saw—
Double Edge.**



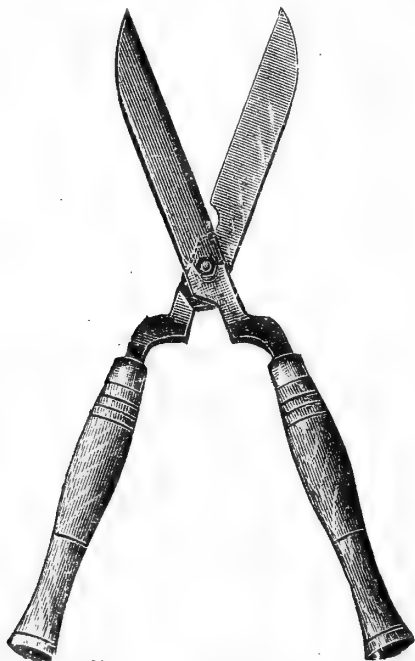
**Pruning Saw—
Grape Pruner.**

Spare Blades for Nos. 9, 15, 18 and 19, 2s. 6d. each.

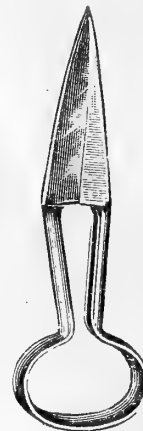
SAWS, Pruning, double edge: 16 in., 8s. 6d. each.

SAWS, Pruning, Disston pattern: No. 1, 16 in., 10s.; No. 2, 16 in., 9s.; No. 7, 18 in., 9s.

SAWS, Grape Pruners, 5s. 9d. each.



Hedge Shears, width notch.



Grass Shears.

SHEARS, Grass, bent handle, 4s. per pair.

SHEARS, Hedge, best Sheffield make: 7 in., ladies' size, 6s.; 8 in., notched, 7s. 6d.; 9 in., notched, 8s. 6d.

SHEAR BOLT, NUT AND SPRING WASHER, complete, 1s. 6d.

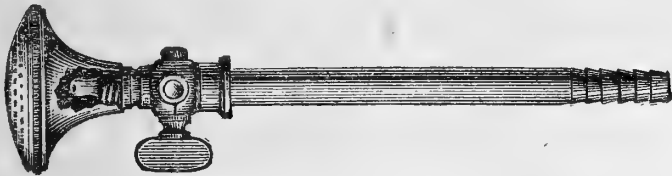
SHEAR HANDLES, 3s. 6d. per pair.

"Spraying Pays."

Syringes, Lawn Sprinklers, Sprayers, Water Cans, Garden Hose and Hose Fittings.

ATOMIZERS.—The ideal sprayer for small plants and bushes; galvanised, 8s. 6d. each; brass, 10s. 6d. each.

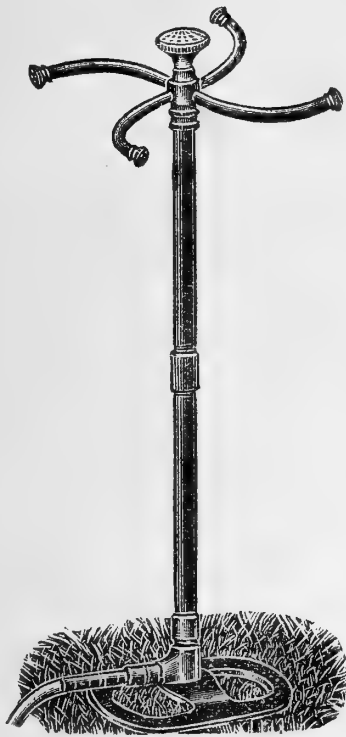
GARDEN BRANCH PIPES, with rose and jet: $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 2s. 9d.; $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 5s.; 1 in., 8s. each.



Garden Branch Pipe.

HOSE, "Palisade" Garden: $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 9d.; $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 1s.; 1 in., 1s. 9d. per foot. Special quotations for quantities.

HOSE CLIPS: $\frac{1}{2}$ in., $\frac{3}{4}$ in. and 1 in., each 6d., 9d. and 1s.



Revolving Sprinkler No. 587

LAWN SPRINKLER, "Mysto," revolving, 4 - arm, stands 4 feet high and throws spray 30 feet in diameter: No. 587, 20s. each.

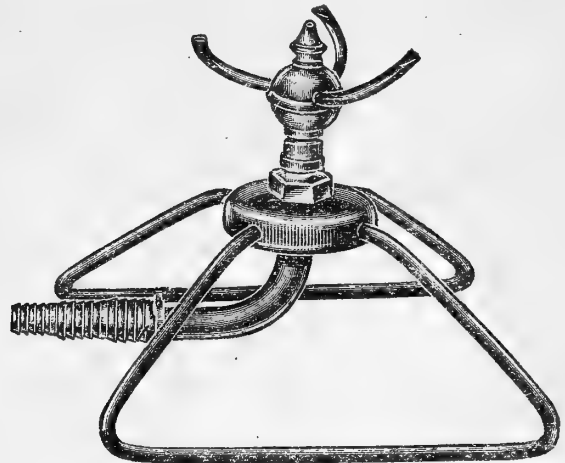
LAWN SPRINKLER, "Dew," revolving, with iron spike: No. 589, 5s. 6d. each.

LAWN SPRINKLER, "Sled," revolving, on wire base: No. 591, 10s. 6d. each.

LAWN SPRINKLER, "Champion," No. 588, 8-arm with centre rose; throws an ornamental spray over an area of 40 feet in diameter; height 3 ft. 6 in., 32s. 6d.

LAWN SPRINKLER, "Sled," No. 593, revolving, 3-arm, on iron base; will throw a spray 20 to 30 feet in diameter; 8s. 6d.

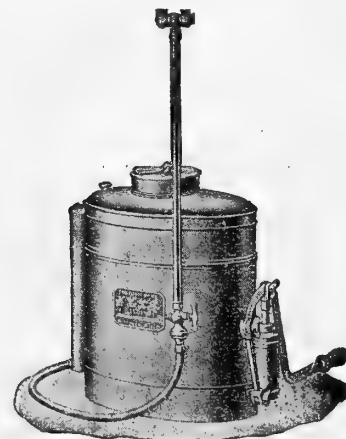
LAWN SPRINKLER, "Mysto," No. 592, 7s. each.



Sprinkler No. 591.



HAND PNEUMATIC SPRAYER, "MYSTO," No. 5: 4 pint, 33s.; 6 pint, 40s.



Sprayer—Four Oaks.

SPRAYER, "Four Oaks," "Knapsack," external pattern: No. 101, capacity $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, 120s.

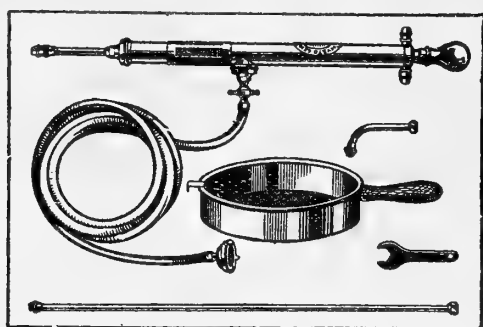


No 602

SPRAY NOZZLE, "Mysto," No. 602, with connection for $\frac{1}{2}$ in., $\frac{5}{8}$ in. or $\frac{3}{4}$ in. hose, 6s. each.

SPRAYING MACHINES, "Colonial," "Four Oaks" Bucket Pump, 28s.
 "Crescent," "Mysto" Bucket Pump, 30s.
 "Ladywood" No. 38 Spray Pump, 22s. 6d.

Spare parts of all Knapsack Sprayers and Bucket Pumps kept in stock.

**"Mysto Gem" Spraying Outfit.**

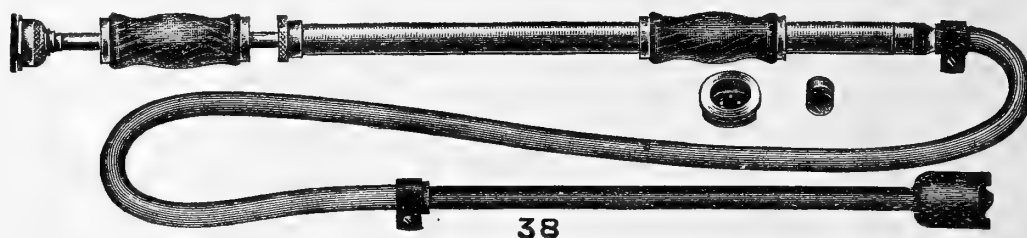
SPRAYING OUTFIT, "MYSTO GEM," No. 39.—Outfit comprises: All-brass double action Spray Pump; 10 feet of hose, and strainer, connected to pump by cap and lining; one lime-washing and one spraying nozzle; also plain jet; two-foot polished and lacquered brass lance; swivel connection angle bend; all-metal strainer and spanner; 33s. 6d. each.



No 33

"Crescent."**Syringe—Abol Patent.**

SYRINGES, "Abol" Patent: No. 4, 14 in. x 1 in., 21s. each; No. 5, 20 in. x 1 in., 28s. each; No. 6, 20 in. x $1\frac{1}{4}$ in., 32s. 6d. each. Complete with bend attachment.

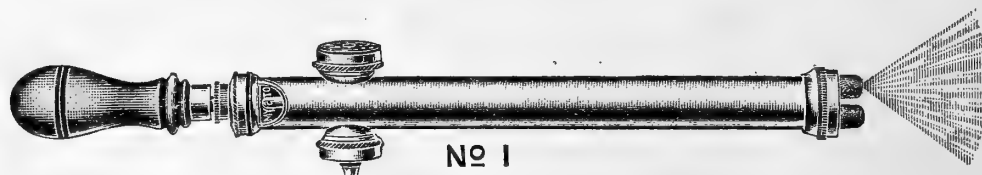


38

Spray Pump—Ladywood

SPRAYING OUTFIT, "LADYWOOD," No. 40.—Outfit comprises: All-brass double action Spray Pump, polished and lacquered, giving continuous spray; 10 feet of hose, and strainer, connected to pump by

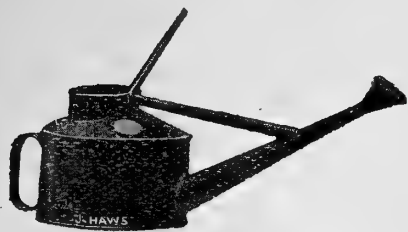
cap and lining; one unclogable needle; lime-washing nozzle and one spraying nozzle; also plain jet; two-foot polished and lacquered brass lance; swivel connection angle bend; all-metal strainer; 30s. each.



No 1

Syringe—Florist's Friend.

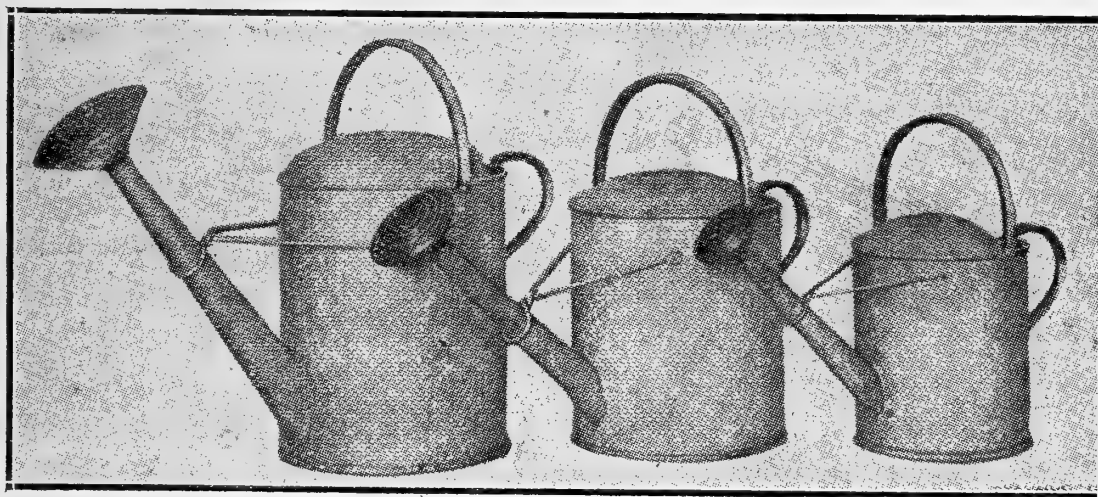
SYRINGES, "Florist's Friend": No. 1, 14 in. x $1\frac{1}{4}$ in., 12s. 6d. each; No. 1, 18 in. x $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., 14s. 3d. each; No. 9, 18 in. x $\frac{7}{8}$ in., 8s. each.

**Water Can, Haw's Patent.**

WATER CANS, Galvanised: 1 gall., 5s. 6d.; 2 gall., 8s. 6d.; 3 gall., 10s. 6d.; 4 gall., 12s. 6d. each. Spare roses for galvanised cans, 2s. 6d. each.

WATER CANS, Haw's Patent, suitable for seed beds: No. 00, 9s.; No. 0, 2 qrts., 14s. 6d.; No. 1, 3 qrts., 18s. 6d.; No. 2, 4 qrts., 20s.; No. 3, 6 qrts., 24s.; No. 4, 8 qrts., 28s.; No. 5, 10 qrts., 32s.; No. 6, 12 qrts., 37s.

We can supply extra roses for all of the above sizes at 4s. 6d. each.



4 gall.

3 gall.

2 gall.

Water Cans.**CIRCULAR TANKS.**

Rule.—To find the contents in gallons of Circular Tanks, etc., square the diameter in feet, multiply by the depth, and then multiply by 4.8917.

Diameter.	When the Depth is					
	3 ft.	4 ft.	5 ft.	6 ft.	7 ft.	8 ft.
4 feet ...	235	313	391	469	548	626
5 feet ...	367	489	611	734	856	979
6 feet ...	528	704	881	1057	1233	1409
7 feet ...	719	959	1199	1439	1678	1918
8 feet ...	939	1253	1566	1879	2192	2506
9 feet ...	1189	1585	1982	2378	2775	3171
10 feet ...	1468	1957	2447	2936	3426	3915
11 feet ...	1776	2368	2961	3553	4145	4737
12 feet ...	2114	2812	3524	4229	4933	5638

Vermorel "Eclair" Spraying Machines.

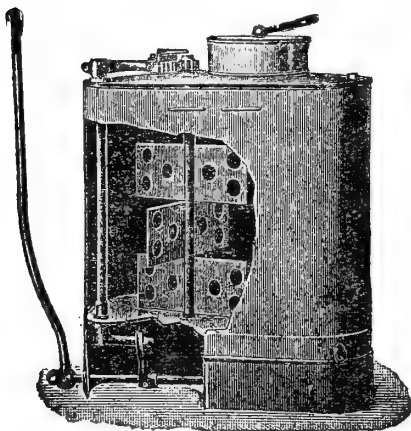


**"Eclair"
No. 1.**

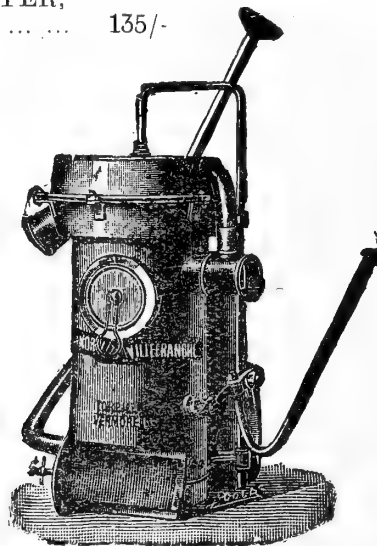


"VERMOREL" BUCKET PUMP	30/-
"TORPILLE" DOUBLE ACTION KNAPSACK DRY SPRAYER for all Powders.— Capacity 22 lbs.	55/-
HAND BELLOWS.—2 lb. size	10/-
"MEDUSE" LAMPS, for the destruction of moths and other injurious night insects in orchards, etc., complete with Tray ...	35/-
RUBBER TUBING for above Sprayers, per ft.	1/-

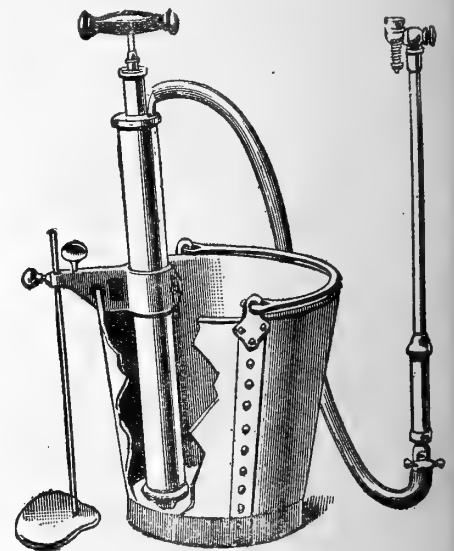
KNAPSACK "ECLAIR" No. 1—Capacity 3½ galls., as illustrated	65/-
"ECLAIR" Plombé for liquid acids	80/-
"NOE" PNEUMATIC KNAPSACK SPRAYER, capacity 2½ galls.	135/-



Sprayer, with Blade Agitators.



Dry Sprayer.



Bucket Pump.

KNAPSACK "ECLAIR," with Blade Agitators
for spraying thick liquids.—Capacity 3½
galls.

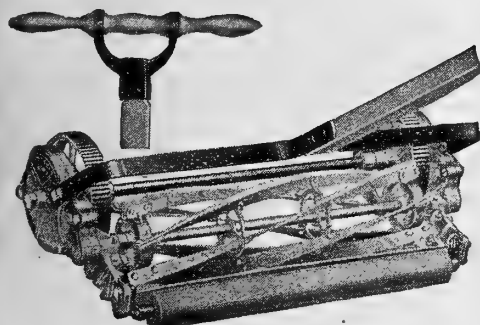
95/-

Illustrated Descriptive List post free on application.
We can supply spare parts for all the above machines.
Agents for "Vermorel" Specialities in Rhodesia.

Taylor-Forbes Lawn Mowers

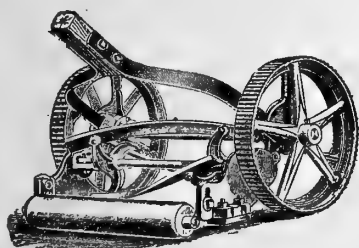
ARE THE

World's Best Lawn Mowers



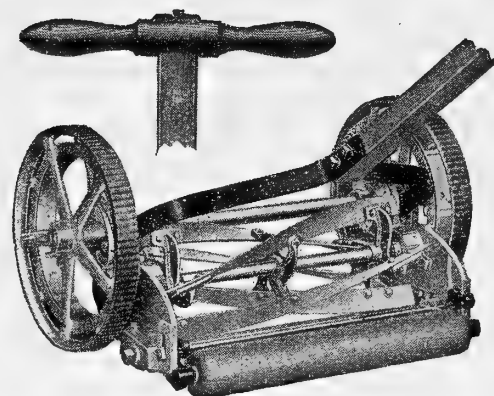
The "Ontario."

THE "ONTARIO."—The "Ontario," Compound Triple Gear, seven-blade Cylinder, 7½ inch Drive Wheel Lawn Mower, is most carefully designed and assembled with great accuracy. The arrangement of gearing permits maximum strength with minimum weight. The gears are enclosed so that no dirt or grass can get into or clog the pinions. In the "Ontario" Mower the pawls are placed in the front wheels instead of in the pinions—a construction permitting them to be made **large, strong and positive**. The pinions are removably secured to the wiper shaft and do not rotate upon it, thus eliminating the wear of the whole of the pinion and the wear of the wiper shaft. This is the best and strongest ratchet made. The "Ontario" is the bowling and putting green favourite. 7-blade: 12 in., 110s.; 14 in., 115s.; 16 in., 120s.; 18 in., 125s.



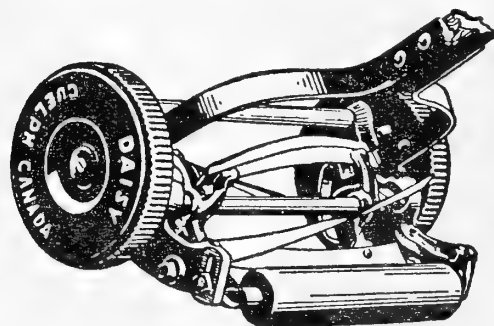
The "Star."

THE "STAR."—The "Star" plain bearing 4-blade Cylinder, 9 inch Drive Wheel Lawn Mower. It is a real value at a medium price and meets all the demands for a mower of exceptional merit. Of simple construction, carefully designed and proportioned. The oil holes are in accessible positions, which is a distinct advantage. The "Star" will cut grass very close to the walk, fence or side wall, reducing the trimming necessary. 4-blade: 12 in., 55s.; 14 in., 60s.



The "Empress."

THE "EMPRESS."—The "Empress" Ball-bearing 4-blade Cylinder, 10½ inch Drive Wheel Lawn Mower. This mower is the easiest running machine made. Two reel or cylinder blades are on the cutter bar blade at all times, allowing the grass to be cut short. The cylinder is easily adjusted. The knives are made of special oil-tempered steel. All parts are selected with a vision of service, regardless of price. This mower is built for those who take a pride in keeping their lawns in good condition. 4-blade: 12 in., 70s.; 14 in., 75s.; 16 in., 80s.; 18 in., 85s.; 20 in., 90s.



The "Daisy."

THE "DAISY."—The "Daisy" plain bearing 4-blade Cylinder, 7 inch Solid Drive Wheel Lawn Mower. There is always a demand for a low-priced Lawn Mower, and the "Daisy" is a solid wheel, strongly constructed, low set, guaranteed machine that satisfies the most exacting customer. The same high grade materials are used in the "Daisy" Mower as in other types. The hub on the side plate or cheek is one inch in diameter and the wheel is bolted through this hub, making the weak point in most solid wheel mowers a taking point in the "Daisy." 4-blade: 12 in., 45s.; 14 in., 50s.

Notice
See that blank spaces are properly filled out when purchase is made.

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Purchaser.....
Address.....

GUARANTEE,
The Taylor-Forbes Lawn Mowers are guaranteed for one year from date of purchase against defective material, and if for any reason the purchaser is dissatisfied with the Machine we will be pleased to replace it free of charge if delivered at our works accompanied by this Tag.

**TAYLOR-FORBES
COMPANY
LIMITED
GUELPH
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GRASS CATCHERS: This Grass Catcher is light, strong and simple to adjust to any machine, and to remove for dumping. Made of heavy duck hung on a steel frame with galvanised bottom. Made in two sizes adjustable to fit 12 in. to 16 in. mowers, 12s.; to fit 16 in. to 20 in. mowers, 15s. each.

The Mowers whose Talking Points are Working Points!

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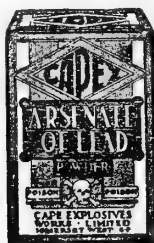
COOPER & NEPHEWS

S.Af. (PROPRIETARY), LTD.

ANT POISON.—Specially prepared to enable the fruit farmer to exterminate the small brown Argentine Ant, which encourages and protects the Mealy Bug, Soft Scale and Aphis. The Argentine Ant is the same as that which infests dwelling houses, and "Capex" Ant Poison is a simple and effective method of dealing with this very annoying domestic nuisance. In bottles, 1s. each; pint tins, 2s. 3d.



ARSENATE OF LEAD (Powder).—The Standard Orchard Spray for combating Codling Moth and all leaf-cutting pests such as caterpillars, etc. Greatly favoured in the fruit-farming districts for its fine qualities of suspension and adhesion. Use $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per 100 gallons of water. 1 lb. tins, 2s. 3d.; 5 lb. cartons, 8s.; 8 lb. packets, 10s.; 20 lb. tins, 27s. 6d.



ARSENITE OF SODA.—For the destruction of Ants and Insects in wood; also used as an industrial poison, and forms the basis of many Fly and Ant poisons, whilst being the recommended ingredient for Locust Bait. Per lb., 1s.; 50 lb. drum, 27s.; 100 lb. drum, 52s. Special quotations for quantities.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.—For all fungus diseases in Fruit and Vegetables. A safe and reliable cure for Blight, Mildew, Leaf-curl and other diseases. "Capex Bordeaux Mixture" contains a spreading agent which gives complete and even distribution of the spray over the foliage and also acts as a powerful adhesive, thus ensuring the best results. In 1 lb. tins, 1s. 6d.; 4 lb. tins, 4s. 6d.; 8 lb. cartons, 6s. each.

COPPER-LIME DUST.—A fungicidal dust for the summer treatment of plant diseases. It is effective against Vine Anthracnose (late Blight and Leaf Spot), Tomato and Potato Blight, Downy Mildew of Melon, Tobacco Seed-bed diseases, etc. "Capex" Copper-Lime Dust can be applied with far greater

convenience and much more quickly than can liquid sprays. Apply the dust with a sulphuring bellows or bag or with a dusting machine. 8 lb. cartons, 5s. each.

COPPER SULPHATE (BLUESTONE).—Commercial crystals ready to be dissolved for use in making Bordeaux Mixture, Burgundy Mixture and Copper Carbonate, and also for seed treatment. Per lb., 1s.; 50 lb. cases, 29s. 6d. Special quotations for quantities.

"HARBAS" MISCIBLE OIL SPRAY.—This insecticide and scalicide is regarded throughout the country as the Standard Oil Spray for winter and summer spraying of Citrus Orchards, and for winter cleansing of deciduous trees. It has wide popularity also among market gardeners and florists, and as a winter spray for roses it is ideal. "Harbas" will positively not curdle, even when the most brackish waters are used for its dilution. 1 pint tins, 2s. 6d.; 1 gallon drums, 8s. 6d.; 5 gallon drums, 37s. 6d. Special quotations for quantities.



"KATAKILLA."—The popular insecticide for exterminating Green Fly (Aphis), Caterpillars, Red Spider and other sucking and chewing pests on Fruit, Flowers and Vegetables. In addition to its certainty of action, "Katakilla" is entirely non-poisonous and can be used without risk of damage to man, animal or plant. Clean to handle; easy to use. In cartons to make 10 gallons of spray, 2s. per carton; to make 50 gallons of spray, 6s. per carton.



"KY-BORDEAUX."—A standard fungicide for all Fruit Trees, Flowers, Vegetables, Vines and Field Crops. It is packed in the form of a "twin Bordeaux," i.e., in two packets—the one containing finely ground copper sulphate and the other the exactly corresponding quantity of ground slaked lime of

superior composition. The simplicity of preparing this "Bordeaux" makes it a boon to the busy orchardist. A proportion of "Spreader" is contained to prolong the suspension of the particles. In cartons to make 4 gallons of spray, 1s. 9d.; to make 25 gallons of spray, 4s. 3d.; to make 50 gallons of spray, 7s. per carton.

LIME SULPHUR TREE SPRAY.—Insecticide and fungicide for both winter and summer spraying. Uniform in composition, free of gritty matter and highly concentrated. Winter strength, 1 in 10; summer strength, 1 in 40 to 60. 1 pint tins, 1s. 9d.; 1 gallon drums, 4s. 6d.; 5 gallon drums, 18s. 9d. Special quotations for quantities.



MCDUGALL'S FRUIT TREE WASH.—Combined insecticide and fungicide. Specially recommended for the destruction of Psylla, Capsid Bug, Aphids of all kinds, Scale Insects, Red Spider, and also for Black Spot, Scab and other fungoid pests. Free from Mineral Oil, Arsenic and Copper. A splendid cleanser. One gallon of wash will make 80 gallons of standard strength spray. 1 pint tins, 2s. 6d.; 1 gallon drums, 11s.

NICOTINE DUST, 2 Per Cent.—Nicotine Dust kills Aphids, Green Fly, Red Spider and all insect pests, and is highly recommended to all users who wish to avoid the trouble of mixing a liquid insecticide spray. It is an excellent type of spray for owners of small gardens who grow fruits, flowers and vegetables. Nicotine Dust can be applied with a bellows or dusting bag. It will not harm the tenderest foliage. 1 lb. tins, 1s. 9d.; 9 lb. drums, 9s.

RESIN WASH.—A well-known summer spray (containing miscible oils, resin and soap) for the control and destruction of Scale, Aphids, Thrips, Psylla in Citrus, Woolly Aphids in Deciduous Orchards, and Fly and Aphids in Melon, Cabbages and other vegetable crops. 1 gallon drums, 8s. 3d. per gallon; 5 gallon drums, 35s. Special quotations for quantities.

SULPHATE OF IRON (Copperas) Commercial Grade.—Per lb., 1s.; 50 lb. cases, 26s. 3d. Special quotations for quantities.

TOBACCO EXTRACT, 40 Per Cent.—A highly concentrated form of Nicotine. Sold only in 2 lb. tins. Each tin is equivalent to 1 gallon of the 7 per cent. Extract mentioned below. 2 lb. tin, 21s.

TOBACCO EXTRACT, 7 Per Cent.—Originally introduced and still universally used as a sheep dip, this Extract has proved an invaluable Spray for the destruction of insects such as Woolly Aphids, Mealy

Bug, Red Spider, Green Fly (Aphis), Cabbage and Melon Aphids. The standard remedy for Black Peach Aphids. Dilution: 1 in 75 to 100 gallons water. 1 pint tins, 4s.; 1 gall. drums, 22s. 6d. each.

UNIVERSAL SPREADER.—Capex Spreader is used for obtaining complete and uniform distribution of sprays over foliage. In addition, it enables the spray to adhere to the leaves when weather conditions are unfavourable. A small addition of the Spreader (from 4 ozs. to 12 ozs. per 100 gallons, according to the spray used) is all that is necessary to secure perfect spraying and adhesion. 2 lb. tins, 2s. 9d.; 30 lb. drums, 29s. 6d.

VINE SULPHUR.—Known throughout the wine-farming districts of South Africa as a thoroughly reliable Sulphur for the control of "Oidium." 50 lb. bags, 21s.

KUR-MANGE.—The infallible remedy for treating Mange, Ring Worm, Eczema and similar parasitic skin diseases in Dogs, Horses and Cattle. Kills Lice on Pigs. Kur-Mange also destroys all vermin present in the coat. Per tin, 1s. 6d.



"PULVEX" ANIMAL DUSTING POWDER.—An odourless, non-irritant and absolutely safe animal insecticide. One application of this excellent dust will rapidly kill all vermin in the coat. It remains effective for a long time, thus keeping Fleas and Lice off. Per 4 oz. tin, 1s.; per 1 lb. tin, 2s. 6d.; per 7 lb tin, 12s. 6d.



"SOPEX."—An ideal animal wash and shampoo. Destroys Lice, Fleas and other parasites, improves the condition of the coat and safeguards against infectious skin diseases on Dogs and other animals. Per tin, 1s. 6d.



African Explosives & Industries, Ltd.



Fertilisers, Stock and Poultry Foods, Vermin Exterminators, etc.

FERTILISERS.

ADCO SYNTHETIC MANURE.—Easily and cheaply made from any waste vegetable matter. Per bag of 50 lbs., 10s. 6d.; per bag of 100 lbs., 18s. 6d.; per bag of 200 lbs., 30s.; per ton, £13; or 5d. per lb. 50 lbs. makes a ton of manure, as good as kraal manure and cleaner.

BASIC SLAG (High Grade).—Per bag 200 lbs., 15s.; per ton, £6 5s.

BLOOD MEAL.—Per bag 200 lbs., 32s. 6d.; per ton, £15.

BONE MEAL (Sterilised).—Per bag 200 lbs., 26s.; per ton, £10 10s.

BONE AND SUPERS No. 2.—Per bag 200 lbs., 25s.; per ton, £8 5s.

FRUIT AND CITRUS FERTILISER.—Per bag 200 lbs., 40s.; per ton, £16 15s.

GARDEN—SPECIAL PLANT FOOD.—Made especially to suit Rhodesian conditions, for ferns, plants, or any flowers in pots, tubs and tins. Excellent for roses and lawns as well. Per bag 7 lbs., 3s.; per bag 14 lbs., 5s.; per bag 25 lbs., 8s.; per bag 50 lbs., 14s.

GARDEN—GENERAL, FOR ALL VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS.—Per ton, £9 5s.; per 200 lb. bag, 22s. 6d.; per 100 lb. bag, 15s.; per 50 lb. bag, 10s. 6d.; per 25 lb. bag, 6s. 6d.; per bag 14 lbs., 4s.; per bag 7 lbs., 2s. 6d.

MURIATE OF POTASH.—Per lb., 6d.; per bag 200 lbs., 32s. 6d.

NITRATE OF SODA.—Per bag 200 lbs., 35s.; per bag 50 lbs., 14s.; per bag 25 lbs., 8s.; per bag 14 lbs., 5s.; per bag 7 lbs., 3s.; or 6d. per lb.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Per bag 200 lbs., 37s. 6d.; per bag 50 lbs., 14s.; per bag 25 lbs., 8s. 6d.; per bag 14 lbs., 5s.; per bag 7 lbs., 3s.; or 6d. per lb.

SULPHATE OF POTASH.—Per lb., 6d.; per bag 200 lbs., 32s. 6d.

SUPERPHOSPHATE (High Grade, 17.1 per cent.).—Per bag 200 lbs., 15s. 6d.; per ton, £6 12s.

TREE FERTILISER.—Per bag 200 lbs., 32s. 6d.; per ton, £13 10s.

AGRICULTURAL LIME.—Per bag 200 lbs., 3s. 6d.; reduction for 5 bags of 6d. per bag. Per ton, 25s.

STOCK AND POULTRY FOODS.

STERILISED BONE MEAL.—Per bag 200 lbs., 26s.; per ton, £10 10s.; per bag 50 lbs., 12s.; per bag 25 lbs., 7s.; per 14 lb. bag, 4s. 3d.; per bag 7 lbs., 2s. 9d.

DEGELATINISED BONE FLOUR.—Per bag 200 lbs., 25s.; per ton, £10.

IODISED BONE FLOUR.—Per bag 200 lbs., 32s. 6d.; per ton, £14 15s.

BLOOD MEAL.—Per bag 200 lbs., 32s. 6d.; per ton, £15.

FISH MEAL.—Per bag 100 lbs., 26s. 6d.; per ton, £24 10s.; specially prepared from fresh fish.

MEAT AND BONE MEAL.—Per bag 200 lbs., 32s. 6d.; per ton, £15.

MINPHOS.—Complete Mineral Food.—Made from a popular formula and recommended by Government officials. Wonderful results have been obtained with poultry in all parts of Rhodesia. A fine tonic. Per bag 100 lbs., 20s.; per bag 50 lbs., 12s. 6d.; per bag 25 lbs., 7s. 6d.; per bag 14 lbs., 4s. 6d.; per bag 7 lbs., 3s.

SUNDRIES.

ALUMINA FERRIC.—For the rapid purification of water. Per bag 200 lbs., 60s.

CITRUS ZYKLON.—One of the latest methods of fumigation of Scale on Citrus, Weevil in Tobacco, etc. Write for particulars.

MOLE AND VERMIN FUMIGATORS.—These fumigators are devised for the eradication of burrowing pests such as Jackals, Rabbits, Moles, Rats, Snakes, etc.; also Ants in Ant Heaps. Pkt. 10 cartridges, 2s.; case 50 cartridges, 9s. 6d.; case 500 cartridges, 60s. Very simple to use.

WEED KILLER AND GRASS STIMULANT COMBINED.—Specially prepared for eradicating weeds from lawns, bowling greens, etc., and stimulating the growth of the grass. For the more vigorous weeds and grasses on paths and tennis courts an arsenical exterminator is needed. Per 5 lb. carton, 3s.; per 100 lb. bag, 25s.

The following interesting booklets are available, free of charge:—

SOIL FERTILISATION.—Why it is necessary and how it is done.

"ADCO" SYNTHETIC FARMYARD MANURE.

HOW TO FERTILISE A GARDEN.

HOW TO IMPROVE YOUR LAWN.

BONE MEAL.—Its use as a fertiliser and as a food.

HOW TO MAKE A BONE MEAL SELF-FEEDER.—A very useful article at practically no cost.

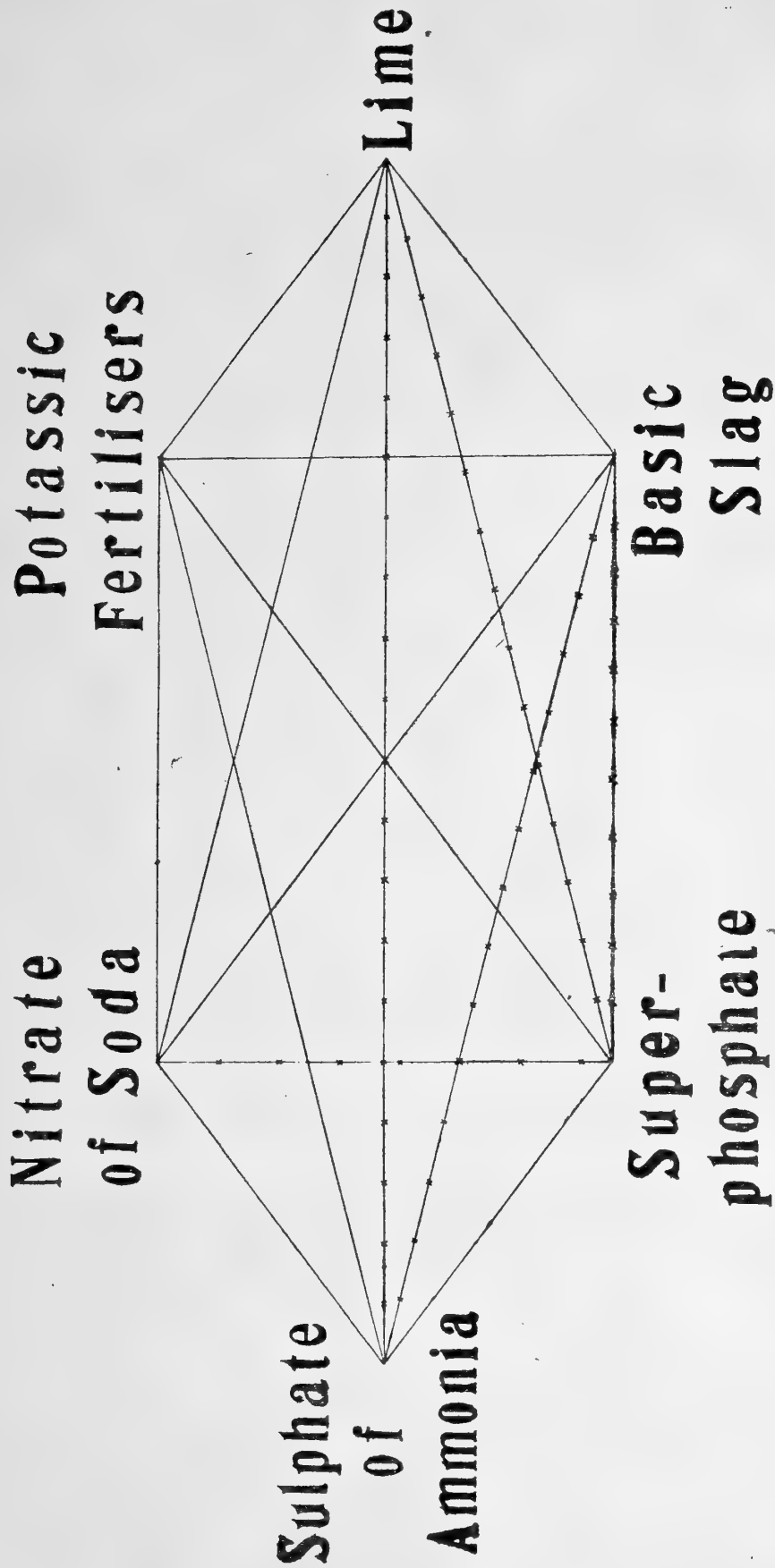
ALUMINA FERRIC (for the rapid purification of water supplies).

CAPEX WEED KILLER AND GRASS STIMULANT COMBINED (non-poisonous).

FUMIGATING ORANGE TREES WITH "CITRUS ZYKLON."

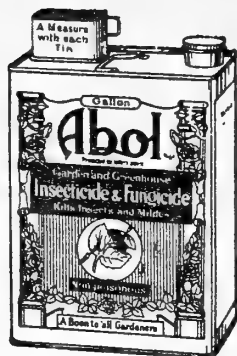
MOLE AND VERMIN FUMIGATOR CARTRIDGES.

GUIDE TO MIXING OF FERTILISERS



- Those which may be mixed
- - - Those which may not be mixed

Insecticides, etc.



ABOL INSECTICIDE.—The never-failing remedy for Green and Black Fly, American Blight, Caterpillars, etc. "The Sure Kill for Insect Pests." Per $\frac{1}{2}$ pint tin, 2s.; per 1 pint tin, 3s. 6d.; per quart, 5s. 6d.

CLIFT'S FLUID.—The guaranteed insecticide, soil steriliser and germicide for prevention and destruction of all soil pests. Per pint, 3s.; per quart, 4s. 9d.; per half gallon, 7s. 6d.

ERADIWEED.—The guaranteed cent. per cent. Weed-killer; one part Eradiweed to 100 parts water will eradicate all weeds from tennis courts and garden walks. Per pint, 4s. 6d.; per quart, 7s. 6d.; per half gallon, 12s. 6d.; per gallon, 23s. 6d.

HELLEBORE.—This powder is most effective for the destruction of leaf-eating insects. Per tin, 3s.

LAWN SAND, "Velvas," kills weeds, feeds grass. Without the aid of any other Weed Killer or Fertiliser it destroys Moss, Daisies and other Weeds, and restores a luxuriant growth of fine grass to the weediest and most impoverished Lawns, Tennis Courts, Bowling Greens, Putting Greens, etc. 7 lbs., 5s. 6d.; 14 lbs., 10s.

MOLASSES (Treacle).—For cattle feed or making poison bait. Per gallon tin, 3s. 6d.; per 4 gallon tin, 12s. 6d.

PARIS GREEN.—One of the most powerful insecticides in commerce for leaf-eating insects, caterpillars, etc. Per lb., 3s. Special quotations for quantities.

QUASSIA CHIPS.—A very efficient insecticide can be made from these for many forms of sucking insects, particularly aphids. Per lb., 1s. 6d.

RESIN.—Specially recommended for the destruction of Scale, etc. Per lb., 8d. Special quotations for quantities.

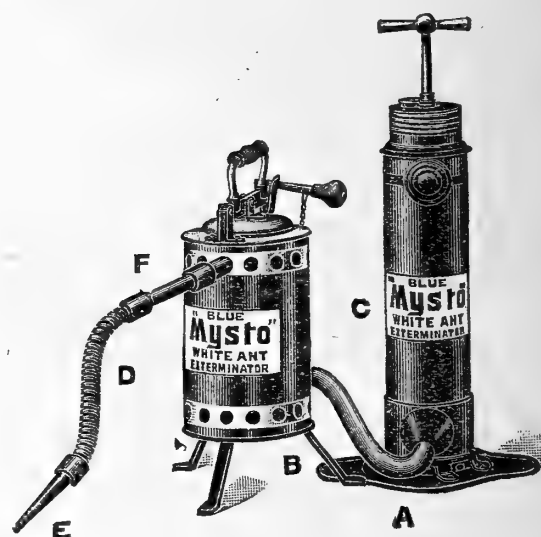


STICTITE.—Banding compound for Fruit Trees. A most efficient trap for all ground insects and caterpillars. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tin, 2s. 6d.; per 1 lb. tin, 4s.; per 2 lb. tin, 7s.; 1 lb. of Stictite for 9 to 12 trees of about 8 inches diameter.

WHALE OIL.—Used in the preparation of Resin Wash. Per bottle, 2s.; per gallon, 9s.

WHITE ANT EXTERMINATORS.—"Mysto" and "Four Oaks."—It has been proved conclusively that these machines provide the most efficient method of destruction of White Ants by means of fumigation of their nests. The machine combines simplicity of action with efficiency and durability. Full instructions for use supplied with each machine. Price, complete, £4 10s. Ant Exterminating Powder: 1 lb. tin, 3s. 6d.; 2 lb. tin, 6s.; 7 lb. tin, 20s.

All Spare Parts Stocked.



"A"—Air Pump Chamber, 35s. each.

"B"—Charcoal Chamber and Gas Generator, 45s. each.

"C"—India Rubber Air Tube, 4s. each.

"D"—Flexible Iron Gas Pipe.

"E"—Nozzle for Placing in Ant Hill } 25s. complete.

"F"—Asbestos Packing for Gas Generator, 2s. per length.

CLAY'S FERTILISER.—A high class general plant fertiliser. Per tin, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 9d.; per 28 lb. bag, 17s. 6d.; per 112 lb. bag, 60s.

CHARCOAL.—Per lb., 3d.; per bag, 4s. 6d.

To destroy leaf-eating Insects on Tobacco and other plants, use **ARSENATE OF LEAD (Poison).**

Flowers of Sulphur dusted on the leaves of Marrows, Melons and Cucumber keeps mildew away.

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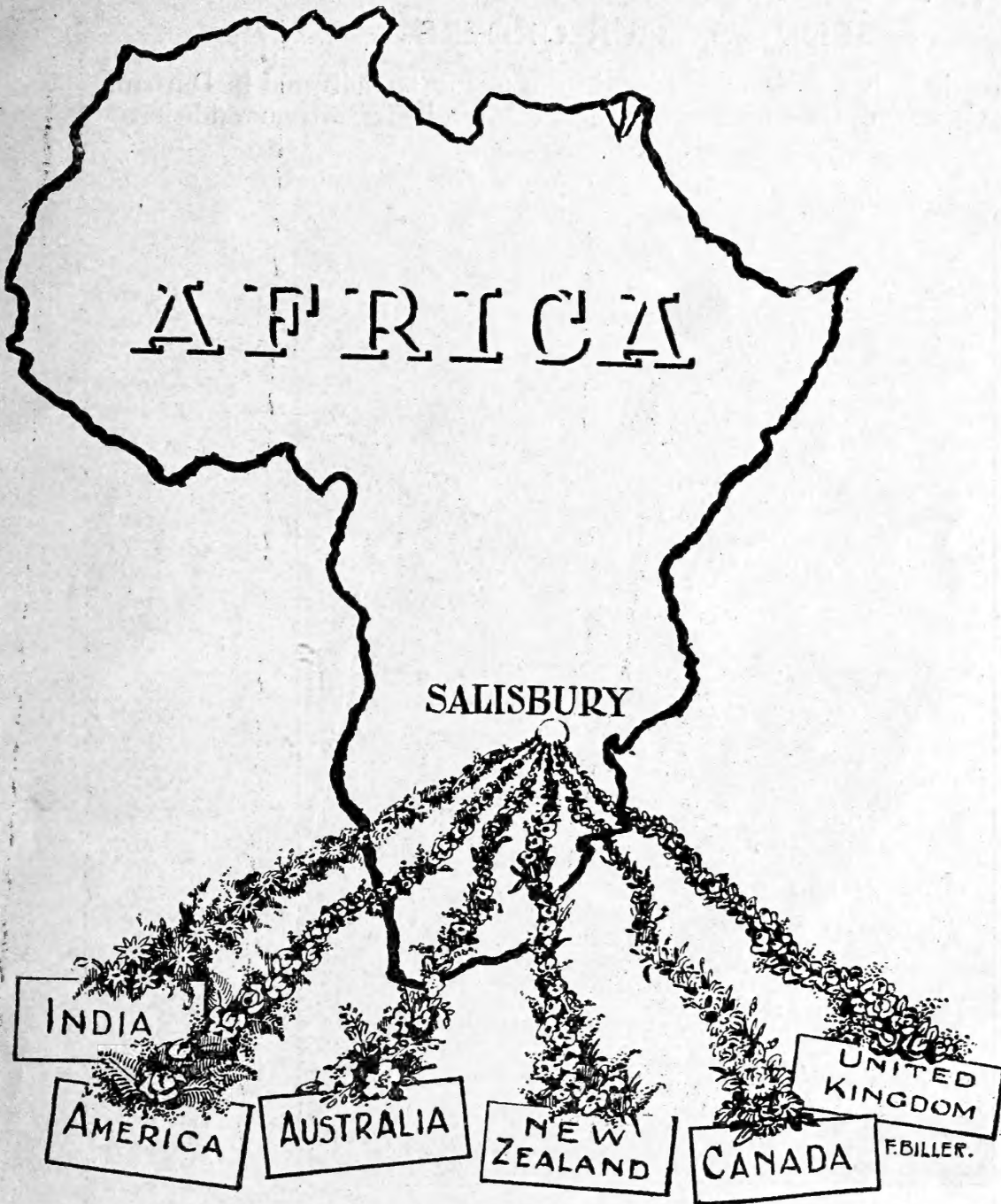
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Bouquets, Sheaves and Floral Baskets artistically made from the choicest Flowers in season. Price 15s. upwards.

Choice Cut Flowers.—Fresh every morning, packed to carry anywhere in Rhodesia by post or rail.

Artificial Flowers.—We have large stocks of Capes, Sweet Peas, Violets, Lily of the Valley, Lilliums, Tulips and Chrysanthemums. These are being used now for wreath making, and we have every confidence in recommending these Artificial Flowers either for Decoration or Memorial purposes.

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